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THE VIRGINIUS TRAGEDY.

AWAITING FURTHER INFORMATION IN OFFICIAL CIRCLES.

No news was received yesterday, either from Havana or Washington, which materially changes the situation, or throws much additional light on the occurrences in Cuba or the attitude of the Spanish Government. Officials are reticent, and in the absence of definite news from Madrid there is no saying how the question of war or peace will be answered. It would appear, however, that the Spanish authorities have, for the first time, become fully aware of the gravity of the situation.

FATE OF THE VIRGINIUS SURVIVORS.

FIFTEEN CONDEMNED TO THE CHAIN-GANG AND THREE LIBERATED.

HAVANA, Nov. 18.—Of the members of the crew of the steam-ship Virginius who were not killed by the Spaniards at Santiago de Cuba, four were condemned to the chain-gang for life, three to eight years' imprisonment, eight to four years' imprisonment, and three were set at liberty. The following are the names and ages of the Cubans shot on the 8th inst.: Arturo Loret Mola, eighteen years six months; Augustin Varona, twenty-eight years; Oscar Varona, nineteen years; Guillermo Volls, twenty-four years; Jose Boite, twenty-six years; Salvador Penedo, twenty-three years; Enrique Castellanos, twenty-nine years; Augustin Santa Rosa, forty years; Justo Consugra, twenty-five years; Francisco Porrapita, nineteen years; Jose Otero, twenty-seven years; Herminio Quesada, eighteen years. All of the above were well known in the island, several having seen service already in the Cuban Army.

THE VIRGINIUS AT HAVANA.

ARRIVAL OF THE CAPTURED VESSEL, ESCORTED BY SPANISH MEN-OF-WAR.

HAVANA, Nov. 18.—The steamer Virginius arrived here at 2 o'clock this afternoon. She entered the harbor with the Spanish colors at her masthead. A procession was formed consisting of the Isabella la Catolica and another man-of-war in advance, the Virginius following, and her captor, the gun-boat Tornado, bringing up the rear. In this order they passed up the harbor, the shores of which were lined with crowds of citizens. There was some cheering along the lines of spectators as the Tornado passed.

SPAIN AND THE UNITED STATES.

THE SPANISH CABINET DESIRE SETTLEMENT AND RETENTION OF CUBA.

MADRID, Nov. 18.—The Spanish Cabinet are unanimously in favor of a satisfactory and honorable settlement of the Virginius difficulty, but regard the maintenance of the integrity of Spanish territory as essential.

THE SPANISH GOVERNMENT ADVISED TO GIVE MINISTER SICKLES HIS PASSPORTS.

MADRID, Nov. 18.—The *Diario Español*, the organ of the Alphonsists, and hostile to the present Ministry, advises the Government to send Gen. Sickles his passports.

FROM WASHINGTON.

THE CABINET MEETING TO-DAY—RETICENCE OF THE OFFICIALS—WAITING FOR INFORMATION FROM MADRID.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 18.—The Cabinet meeting to-day lasted about two hours and a half. The usual reticence concerning its consideration of Cuban matters is observed by all the members. The Secretary of State had no new information concerning the facts of the capture of the Virginius, or the execution of the crew, to place before the Cabinet. Since the last meeting there has been much correspondence between Washington and Madrid on the subject, but nothing of a definite character has yet been accomplished toward the settlement of the difficulties or the obtaining of reparation. As has been already announced, an important Cabinet meeting will be held at Madrid in a few days, and when the result of its deliberations is known here, our Government will be able definitely to decide upon action, which can now be only determined contingently. Whether the result of the Madrid conference will be given to the public depends probably upon the conclusions reached. The sentiment obtains almost universally here, in and out of official circles, that, so far as President Castelar's Government is able, Spain will accede to the demands of the United States, and make the most complete reparation which public law requires. If the Madrid Government should undertake to satisfy the demands of this country, reasonable time would of necessity have to be given for the performance of her pledges. It seems to be generally agreed that the only cause for war which can arise from the Virginius affair will be the inability of Spain to control Cuban affairs sufficiently to enforce the measures that would be necessary in giving satisfaction. There is very little room to doubt that our Government has made upon Spain some positive demands for reparation for the seizure of the vessel and such other unlawful acts as information at hand establishes.

THE PUBLISHED DISPATCH CONCERNING THE SPANISH CABINET.

The dispatch from Madrid in the evening papers that the Spanish Cabinet are unanimously in favor of a satisfactory and honorable settlement of the Virginius difficulty is undoubtedly authoritatively given out there. The latter part of the dispatch, that the maintenance of the integrity of Spanish territory is essential, may be taken in connection with what precedes it as a notice to the people of Spain that satisfaction can be made without giving up Cuba. The Spanish Cabinet, when it permitted the statement to be made, doubtless had before it the information of what would satisfy the demands of the United States. Castelar undoubtedly believes in the ability of his Government to meet the demands, though he may require more time than the people of the United States are willing to accord. He is, no doubt, too, in earnest in his desire to avert war with the only Government which has recognized the Spanish Republic, and has diplomatic relations with it.

SPANISH REASONS FOR FRIENDLINESS TO THE UNITED STATES.

The other nations which have representatives at Madrid simply transact business with Castelar's Government, but do not have diplomatic relations. That is to say, the representatives of Spain to other nations, except the United States, are acting under the credentials of King Amadeus. They have not credentials from Castelar's Government, and are not recognized as its representatives. Foreign Ministers at Madrid have credentials to King Amadeus, and not to the Republic. Of all nations, [illegible] the United States would seem to be the last with which Spain would seem willing to be embroiled in war. It is not the United States alone that has found Spain slow to negotiate with. It has been characteristic of the Spanish people in its dealings with all nations to delay and hesitate. There seems to be a reasonable prospect that with time absolute and satisfactory reparation will be obtained by the United States for this last outrage by Spanish representatives.

OPPOSITION TO WAR.

The possibilities of war are undoubtedly increased by the near approach of the meeting of Congress, which will come together while the passions of the people are hot and the public mind stimulated to demands for war by the appeals of a portion of the public press and public demonstrations. There is known to be a strong sentiment among the people in opposition to war, and many letters are coming to Washington representing that view of the people. Some of the writers of these letters are men of great influence, and some of them speak in earnest deprecation of war, and point out that opponents of the Administration are most conspicuous in calling for a fight. The Government has its own views of its duty, and is unswerved from what it deems just and necessary by any influences from any side, trusting to time and results for vindication. Postmaster General Creswell may be quoted as another witness testifying to the unity of the Cabinet and President on this subject.

COWARDLY THREATS AGAINST OFFICIALS.

The indecent proceedings of sending letters and communications to the Secretary of State threatening personal violence continues. Not content with addressing the Secretary himself, these anonymous cowards sometimes send their circulars to members of his family in the hope of frightening them. All men in prominent positions are used to receiving threatening letters to some extent, and the Secretary is entirely indifferent to them, though they are none the less indecent.

THE SPANISH SHIPS AND OUR MONITORS.

A distinguished naval officer who served on a monitor during the war, and who claims to have seen nearly every war-ship of the Spanish Navy, said to-day that the majority of the Spanish ships were so unwieldy that they would be quite at the mercy of our monitors.

WHEN INFORMATION MAY BE LOOKED FOR.

It is impossible now to predict at what time information may be received here of importance in the solution of the impending difficulties, though it is looked for at any moment. There is very little probability that anything further will be made public by the Government, except facts relative to the seizure of the vessel, till some result of the correspondence has been reached, or till the meeting of Congress, when the information is transmitted by the State Department to that body.

NO FURTHER OFFICIAL ADVICES—A CABINET MEETING.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 18.—It was generally believed the Cabinet session to-day would have additional information of an official character from either Minister Sickles or Consul General Hall relative to the recent outrages at Santiago de Cuba, but there was nothing to engage the attention of the meeting further than has already been made public.

THE SPANISH AND UNITED STATES NAVIES—OPINIONS OF NAVAL OFFICERS.

A feature of the conversation to-day at the session was the existing activity in naval matters. There is general satisfaction with the promptitude of naval officers, and employes generally, in responding to the orders of the Department. Naval officers have been spoken with relative to the comparative strength of the Spanish and American navies. While a majority of them know, from reports which for some years past have been officially sent to the department, the formidable character of the Spanish war-ships generally, they have no fear from that fact. Even should war result, it would not be, excepting so far as the Island of Cuba is concerned, a war of invasion on our part, and the naval warfare would not be on the high seas, but confined to the Cuban coast and the ports of the United States, which many prominent officials here think would be thoroughly protected by iron-clad monitors and torpedo obstructions. Old naval officers who have seen active service on our iron-clads, even before they were brought to the present state of efficiency declare, without hesitation, that one of our monitors could sink a Spanish man-of-war in a close contest in a few minutes. Our monitors having but little hull visible, only eighteen inches above the water-line, are practically invulnerable, and even the part exposed could be still further protected if deemed necessary by means of fenders. A Spaniard could, of course, decline a fight by running away from the monitor, and the latter, not being constructed for speed, could not make a successful pursuit, but after the action should be commenced, and the two vessels be in close quarters, our monitor would soon disable its opponent. The Spanish war steamers which are represented to be of such a formidable character, are plated with iron to the extent of four inches thick, but within 1,000 yards of a monitor this would be considered of little importance in the face of one of our powerful 15-inch guns, in which are used from 80 to 100 pounds of powder at a single discharge. The Spanish iron-clads being constructed after the model of ordinary vessels, present a large hull above the water-line, affording fine marks for our gunners. The most vulnerable point about a monitor is the turret, which may be prevented from revolving by an enemy's shot; but great care has been exercised to perfect them in this respect. Even should the turret be disabled, the guns could be directed by means of the helm. Though this latter course would occasion some inconvenience, it would not destroy the effectiveness of the monitor. Again, it has been said that American ships are deficient in heavy rifled ordnance, and that every foreign fighting ship is armed with guns of that class; but officers of experience express the opinion that the employment of rifled ordnance on armed ships in preference to smooth bores is an anomaly, if not a grave error. A vessel of war should be constructed to resist shot and shell at the shortest distance, and they argue that a rifled piece is inferior to a smooth bore at a very short range, say 500 or 1,000 yards. Generally the smooth bore is just as effective at distances from 1,000 to 1,200 yards, or, as an old naval officer who commanded a monitor during the war expressed it, "When I have got the work to do within 1,000 yards I don't want any rifled ordnance." The question as to the sea-going qualities of monitors being next referred to, it was stated by one of the most prominent officers of the navy that they can go to sea with perfect safety, but they should always have another vessel with them for the reason that the compasses on a monitor, on account of the great mass of surrounding iron, work sluggishly and inaccurately, and another vessel is almost indispensable for them to steer by, especially at night; otherwise they are perfectly safe.

KEY WEST TO BE THE SUPPLY DEPOT.

Key West is to be made the principal depot of supplies for the North Atlantic fleet, and a full Paymaster, Ambrose J. Clark, has been ordered to duty there, with an Assistant Paymaster.

THE SPANISH GOVERNMENT SAID TO BE FRIENDLY—THE REPUBLICAN FORM OF GOVERNMENT SHIELD.

Information received from Madrid shows that the Spanish Government is in earnest in its professions of friendship for the United States, and expresses anxiety to do everything in its power not only to preserve but to strengthen the peaceful relations now existing between the two countries. Apart from commercial relations, Spain desires the moral support of the United States in its effort to permanently establish a Republican Government in that country, and hence the report received here gains credit that orders have been issued by the Spanish Admiralty to Spanish naval officers in the West Indies to observe the utmost caution in their movements toward vessels carrying the United States flag, and to do no act that would have the effect of adding to the present excitement in the United States, growing out of the late unhappy occurrences at Santiago de Cuba.

THE CASES OF THE MARY LOWELL AND ASPINWALL.

The capture of the Virginius recalls in official and other circles the fact that during the session of 1870 the Senate called upon the President to furnish all information in the possession of the Government showing whether, during the hostilities in Cuba, any Americans had been executed without proper trial, or any American vessels had been seized upon the high seas, or the property of any American citizens had been confiscated or embargoed, &c. The President's reply embraces 250 printed pages of correspondence, and statements showing, among other things, that the Mary Lowell and the Aspinwall were not only seized by Spanish cruisers, but turned over to the Cuban Prize Court for adjudication. The Champion, also, had been seized, and detained at Santiago de Cuba, a place where the protection afforded to the lives and interests of American citizens was very inadequate. These incidents, remarked Gen. Sickles to the Spanish Minister of State, had caused a most painful impression, and that he had been directed by our Government to ask for an explanation of the apparently intentional indisposition to accede to the just and reasonable demands of the United States. The Lloyd Aspinwall was bound on a legal voyage from Port-au-Prince to Havana, bearing important dispatches from the Minister of the United States at Hayti to this Government, and also dispatches from the officer in command of one of the vessels of war of the United States in command of the West India Squadron. She was arrested by the firing of a gun from a Spanish man-of-war, and then boarded and taken to Nuevitas. Secretary Fish, in a letter to the Spanish Minister at Washington, called his attention to a decree then lately issued by the Captain General of Cuba contemplating interference with the commerce of the United States, and asserting that the freedom of the ocean can nowhere, and under no circumstances, be yielded by the United States, the high seas contiguous to those of the Island of Cuba being the direct pathway of a large part of the purely domestic trade of the United States. If Spain, he said, be at war with Cuba, the United States will submit to those rights which public law concedes to belligerents. Such seizures were characterized by the Secretary as wanton injuries, and the United States could not allow such acts to pass unquestioned without full reparation. After much correspondence, and a delay of three or four months, the Lloyd Aspinwall was set at liberty and proper compensation subsequently made. It appears from the documents the Governer of Santiago de Cuba, quoted the words of the General commanding the Department of the East, said, in an official communication, that by the national laws every foreigner setting foot in Spanish territory in the attitude of war, and who is taken with arms in his hands is liable to the penalty of death without process; consequently Speakman and Wyeth suffered punishment without an ascertainment of their nationality.

THE RUMORED ARREST OF PASSENGERS FROM THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 18.—The State Department has no information as to the names of the passengers per steamer City of New-York, said to have been arrested at Havana, nor any information on the subject.

NAVAL INTELLIGENCE.

DEPARTURE OF THE FLAG-SHIP WORCESTER FROM NORFOLK.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

NORFOLK, Va., Nov. 18.—The flag-ship Worcester, Rear Admiral Scott, commanding the North Atlantic squadron, sailed from Hampton Roads for Key West this morning at 9 o'clock, expecting to reach there in about four days.

AT THE NAVY-YARD.

At 1 o'clock yesterday, Secretary Robeson arrived at the Brooklyn Navy-yard. The Secretary went at once to the office of Rear Admiral Rowan, the commandant of the station, with whom he had a long conversation. The Secretary of the Navy was accompanied by Mr. Isaiah Hanscom, Chief of the Bureau of Construction at Washington. The officers in charge of the different departments in the yard attended in the Admiral's office during the visit of Mr. Robeson. He has, since the arrival of the first news of the Santiago butcheries, made a personal inspection of nearly all the navy-yards in the country. Fifty additional men were taken on yesterday, and the yard presents the same busy appearance which has characterized it during the past week. Additional men will be taken on to-day, the only reason for not at once adding materially to the working force being that the work is not ready. All day yesterday a crowd of unemployed workmen hung around the gate in the expectation of being taken on, and only went away when it became dark, and no chance of obtaining employment, at least for that day, remained. In consequence of the large number of visitors to the yard during the past week, Admiral Rowan yesterday issued an order allowing no person for the future to enter except on business. It was found impossible to push the work with so many sight-seers constantly impeding the movements of the workmen. The Juniata, which had received all her stores and ammunition, was still lying off the Battery last night, awaiting orders to sail. It is understood that on the receipt of her orders she will at once proceed to Cuban waters. The officials in the navy-yard entertain a very poor opinion of the fighting capacity of the Spanish war vessel Arapiles, at present undergoing repairs. She is too unwieldy, they say, and would be blown to pieces by any of the American monitors.

SAILING OF THE JUNIATA.

The United States sloop-of-war Juniata, Commander David L. Braine, sailed at 7 o'clock last evening, under "sealed orders."

ENGLISH OPINION.

KIND ADVICE AS TO WHAT THE UNITED STATES SHOULD DO WITH CUBA.

LONDON, Nov. 18.—The *Daily Telegraph* of this morning has another leading article on the Virginius affair. It says:

"Considerations of policy and humanity would lead England to view favorably the annexation of Cuba to the United States. That the American Government will await the reassembling of Congress before taking action in the Virginius matter is evidence that its policy will not be governed by popular clamor. We do not despair of a peaceful solution of the question. In view of the difficulty the United States would experience in retaining possession of Cuba if annexed, we would advise the Government of that country to acknowledge the belligerency of the insurgents, and ultimately guarantee the independence of the island, asking in return the abolition of slavery."

THE DAILY NEWS SUGGESTS JOINT ACTION BY ENGLAND AND THE UNITED STATES.

LONDON, Nov. 19.—The *Daily News* expresses the hope that the British and American Governments will act together in the settlement of the Virginius affairs with Spain.

AMERICAN OPINION.

GOV. HENDRICKS' ADVICE TO THE ADMINISTRATION.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Nov. 18.—Gov. Hendricks telegraphed yesterday to the Committee of New-York Cuban sympathizers as follows:

"Spain cannot be permitted to maintain her authority in Cuba by means which civilized nations reject as atrocious; and in the cause of humanity and good government the United States should now extend their sympathy and power over that island. I think this is the sentiment of the people of Indiana."

THE COLORED PEOPLE OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 18.—The colored citizens of the District of Columbia will hold a mass-meeting on Thanksgiving Eve to give expression of their sympathy for the Cuban cause. Frederick Douglass will be one of the speakers.

AN AMERICAN OPINION OF THE PRESENT CONDITION OF CUBA.

A TIMES reporter had a conversation yesterday with an American gentleman just arrived from Cuba, where he has resided for many years. He has an intimate knowledge of the state of the island, and supplies some interesting facts, while he also relates some horrible atrocities by the Spaniards. He reiterates the statement that the Captain General, from whom all authority is supposed to emanate, is and has been for more than four years entirely powerless as regards matters of great importance. Dulce, he says, has had to submit to every manner of insult, not only to himself but to his Cuban wife, who could not go about in public without having the worst epithets applied to her. Her brothers are reported to be actively engaged in the service of Cespedes. He reports the most cruel outrages to Cuban women by the Spanish soldiery, and this, too, with the sanction of high officials. When a rebel camp was seized the practice was to destroy everything and slay every prisoner—first all the children before the eyes of their mothers, and then all the adults, irrespective of age. It was not an uncommon occurrence to have women stripped entirely, tied up by their hands until their toes scarcely touched the ground, and then beaten to death with clubs, their only offense being that they refused to disclose where the men had gone to. It has often, he says, been in the nature of a pastime with some of the Spanish commanders to put a gun in the hands of a little boy and make him shoot his father. In reference to the assassination of the eight students, some two years since, he says he was present when the Havana volunteers put the Vice Captain General commanding them (Valmeseda being then absent) beneath their feet and compelled him, under a threat of being immediately shot, to sign their death warrant. He states, in this connection, that the prevalent opinion among all well-informed people at Havana—Cubans and Spaniards—is that the arrest and imprisonment of the forty students was a trick of Gov. Roberts to obtain money from their parents and then order their release. He further says that he has the opportunity of knowing that the "Virginius was a bona fide American vessel taken on the high seas; that the commander of the department comprising Santiago de Cuba acted independent of all superior orders, and also that the telegraph communication with Havana was purposely destroyed." To the lawlessness of the volunteers which it is impossible to make amenable to control, the well-intentioned Spaniards attribute all the evils which have come about in Cuba. The largest portion of the Spanish population in Cuba he describes as Monarchists, and says that they do not want reform. The *Diario de la Marina* burlesques everything in that direction, and its correspondence from the United States is a travestie on everything American. He believes that this paper has done more to bring about the present state of things in Cuba than all other influences combined. The finances of Cuba he describes as in a wretched condition, there being $84,000,000 of paper in circulation, and not $6,000,000 of specie to meet it. In the case of war, he thinks that from 50,000 to 75,000 men, landed on the Eastern Department, could sweep the whole island.

AT THE CUBAN JUNTA.

The head-quarters of the Cuban Junta were thronged yesterday by an excited crowd of Cubans, all eagerly talking of the previous night's meetings. The centre of attraction was Col. Ferando Lopez de Queralta, who was accompanied by an ex-Spanish navy officer, who has had five years' service in Cuban waters. Col. Queralta and Col. Jourdan were preparing to leave for Philadelphia, where they will remain for two days, and on returning to this City will start for Santiago de Cuba.

SENATOR SUMNER AND THE CUBANS.

Rumors were current in the City yesterday to the effect that the Cuban Executive Committee had suppressed a letter received by them from Senator Sumner. A TIMES reporter called yesterday upon Gen. Martin T. McMahon, one of the Secretaries of the meeting, on Monday night, and was answered by that gentleman that nothing was suppressed, and that Mr. Sumner's letter could not have been read at the meeting, inasmuch as it did not reach New-York until the next morning, although Mr. Sumner had written it on Sunday. Mr. Sumner, in his letter, said that he was heartily in favor of the emancipation of the slaves in Cuba, and of justice to the Cubans, but he deprecated any course which would endanger republican institutions in Spain or weaken the hands of Castelar, the illustrious champion of human rights. Gen. McMahon felt annoyed at being charged with having suppressed the document, and telegraphed to Mr. Sumner informing him that his letter had not arrived in time for the meeting.

SYMPATHY FOR CUBA.

A meeting of the Central Association of United Nationalities was held last evening, at Ittmer's Hotel, Grand street, for the purpose of expressing their sentiments in regard to the late atrocities committed in Cuba. Gen. Sigel, the President, in calling the meeting to order, said that the association could not pass in silence the awful occurrences in Cuba within the past few weeks. Col. Prali, President of the Italian Society, said the massacre of Santiago was a crime worthy of the dark ages and a disgrace to any nation. The United States should revenge the insult cast on the American flag by Spain or be covered with contempt and ridicule. He trusted in the wisdom of President Grant, who, during the late war, had never flinched from his duty.

Resolutions were then adopted urging the Government to take immediate and energetic steps for the defense of the honor of the American flag, and demanding reparation for the atrocities perpetrated on the passengers and crew of the Virginius.

THE SPANISH VESSELS IN CUBAN WATERS.

In order to ascertain the strength of the naval forces in the Cuban waters a reporter of THE TIMES had an interview with Col. Queralta, but notwithstanding that he had only recently come from Cuba, he knew very little of the naval forces of Spain. At present there were no Spanish iron-clads in Cuban waters. A short time ago there were two, the Arapiles, now lying up in the navy-yard in Brooklyn, and the Saragossa, which left two months ago for Lisbon. There are not more than forty or fifty wooden gun-boats on the Cuban coast, and they could do little harm in a contest with a monitor. The best of these vessels are the Taloosa, the Tornado, and the Bazarine. The remainder are all small gun-boats. Unless Spain sent off iron-clads from Madrid since the trouble commenced, there was little to fear from the vessels at present in Cuban waters.

ARMS AND PROVISIONS FOR THE SPANISH VOLUNTEERS.

The steamer Wilmington, Capt. Holmes, of the New-York and Havana Mail Line, that sailed yesterday from Pier No. 13, North River, took out a large quantity of arms—including fourteen cases of Remington rifles—to Havana, for the Spanish Government. A large number of Spanish spies, well known to Cubans, were seen on the pier prior to the sailing of the steamship. In addition to the arms she took out a large quantity of provisions. This, it was stated, was also for the use of the Government in Cuba. Immediately before sailing a large packet was brought on board, by a special agent, directed to the Captain General at Cuba, Señor Burriel, from the Spanish Consul in this City.

MORE SPANISH ATROCITIES.

Letters have been received in this City, under date of "Santiago de Cuba, via Jamaica, Nov. 10," showing that the Spaniards in Cuba, in addition to the bloody cruelty exhibited in the case of those on board the Virginius, have also recently been guilty of other atrocities. The facts are thus related in one of the letters:

"It is known that on the night of the 7th inst., after the Virginius had been brought here, the volunteers, together with the crew of the Tornado, wound up their infernal orgies by making an excursion outside the city where the widows of the unfortunate Master Masons, executed in 1868, lived in poverty. Shortly after the outbreak of the Cuban revolution, the Masonic Fraternity in Cuba were forbid to meet in council. The then Captain General issued an order prohibiting the contemplated session of the Grand Lodge at Santiago de Cuba. The officers ignored the pronunciamento, and a company of Spanish volunteers were sent to the lodge-room. They broke open the doors, seized the officers and placed them in irons. The next day they were taken a short distance from the town and shot. The widows and orphans of the murdered men were sent into the woods and denied subsistence and clothing. They were also forbidden to leave the territory, under penalty of death. Since the year 1869, these outcasts have lived on what was surreptitiously sent to them by the humane Cubans. On the night of the 7th inst., when the news of the Virginius reached Santiago, the Spanish volunteers, in fiendish exultation over their triumph, visited these poor creatures. The ruffians brutally outraged the helpless women, and in the struggle four of them were killed. Seven others have since died, and several are in such a dangerous condition that they cannot possibly recover."

In view of the above terrible statement of facts, a petition is now being circulated in this city, which is being signed generally by the Masters of Masonic lodges in New-York, and Past Masters of lodges residing here, calling for an emergent session of the Grand Lodge of the State, to take such action as may be necessary in the matter. Similar action on the part of the Masonic fraternity is being taken also in New-Jersey and Massachusetts.

BOILER EXPERIMENTS.

PREPARING FOR EXPLODING TWO IRON AND ONE STEEL BOILER AT PITTSBURG.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

PITTSBURG, Nov. 18.—To-morrow the experiments by the explosion of three steam boilers, under the supervision of the Government Inspectors and Commissioners, will be made. Two of the boilers are made of iron plates, and one of steel. They are 24 feet long and 42 inches in diameter. The principal object of these experiments is to ascertain the difference in the strength between the iron and steel boilers, both being made in a similar manner; also whether there is any difference in strength between the drilled and double riveted and the punched and single riveted, and to ascertain the difference in the strength of the different parts of the boilers. The point selected for the experiment to take place is about eight miles from this city on the Pittsburg, Charleston and Virginia Railroad. The bomb-proof structure in which the committee will watch the tests is only sixteen feet from the boilers. The fittings in the bomb-proof structure will be subjected to a pressure of 1,500 pounds to the square inch, which, if resisted, will insure the safety of those who may witness the explosions. All but two of the committee are here, and they will be on hand early in the morning. The result of these experiments is looked forward to with much interest, and it is expected that a large number of scientific and practical engineers will witness the explosion to-morrow.

UNITED STATES STEAMER ADA SAFE.

KINGSTON, Ontario, Nov. 18.—The United States steamer Ada, for the safety of which fears were entertained, has arrived safely at Detroit.

A SCHOONER RUN INTO AND SUNK.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Nov. 18.—The schooner Thomas Fitch, Captain Pettigrew, from New-London for Tangier's Sound, was run into and sunk at 4 o'clock A. M., on the 14th inst., during a heavy gale, fourteen miles north-east of Fenwick Island, by the schooner Starlight, of Boston, from Alexandria, for Portland. The crew were saved and taken into Dutch Island Harbor by the Starlight last night. The Starlight lost her jib-boom and bob-stay, sprung her bow-sprit, and split her main-sail.

STORM ON THE NEW-ENGLAND COAST.

SCENES IN BOSTON HARBOR—A BABY TOSSED ON BOARD AN OCEAN STEAMER FROM A TUG.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

BOSTON, Nov. 18.—The storm of Monday night caused considerable commotion among the shipping in the harbor, but very little actual loss is reported. Two schooners engaged in transporting stone for the sea-wall at Commercial Point and an unknown vessel were sunk, but these are the only disasters of any consequence that are reported. There were a good many coasters in the stream, and several drifted far from their original anchorage, but only one of these sustained any damage. The Baltimore and Portland steamers did not leave their slips until after the gale had spent its force, but the Cunard steam-ship Siberia left the East Boston dock early in the morning, and took a portion of her steerage passengers on board from tug-boats after she had gone down the stream. The scene of their transfer was one of great interest and excitement. The rain fell in blinding torrents, and the steam from the Siberia's engines filled the air with dense vapor. The uproar and confusion were so great that no human voice could make itself heard, and orders were for the most part in pantomime. A frail landing-stage was run out from the roof of the tug's house to the steamer's deck, and over this, when the waves were favorable, the passengers, one at a time, were compelled to run, the men first and the women afterward. Before the women were transferred the pounding of the tug against the steamer's sides became so terrific that the gangway was withdrawn, the tug ran close alongside, and the remainder of the passengers were hauled on board by hand, every one being drenched to the skin. All the passengers were thus embarked but one, a baby, which which was found on a sofa in the tug-boat's wheel-house just in time for the Captain to toss it into the distracted mother's arms, after the tug had cast loose, and when another wave would have separated parent and child and compelled them to make the ocean passage in different vessels.

The storm along shore was very violent. The Marblehead fishermen likened it to the great gale of September, 1869. At Nohant considerable excitement was caused by the washing ashore of pieces of a vessel which undoubtedly belonged to the schooner Robert Raikes, T. J. Corrigan, Captain, owned by E. & E. K. Cook, of Providencetown. Her light was seen off Nohant at 11 o'clock last night, and the débris which reached the shore sufficiently marked her identity with the wreck. A chest was found on the beach, which contained letters addressed to Geo. Erickson, Canadian and European Express. The schooner Excelsior, owned in Gloucester, made the harbor of Marblehead last night, but though two anchors were put out she dragged until she struck the bowsprit of the steamer Zephyr, when she immediately sank. The Excelsior was loaded with 3,000 pounds of pallock and 600 pounds of codfish. The Marblehead fishing schooner Rainbow went ashore on Riverhead beach, but she can be readily taken off. At Swampscott the sea ran very high, the waves washing completely over the shore promenade opposite the Hotel Preston.

The storm has caused considerable damage on the land in this vicinity, one or two buildings being blown down, and several lumber-dealers having valuable stock floated from the wharves.

NEW-HAMPSHIRE.

REDUCED WAGES OR SHORT TIME IN THE MANCHESTER MANUFACTORIES.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

MANCHESTER, N. H., Nov. 18.—Notice was posted to-day in the mills of the Amoskeag, Stark, and Langdon Manufacturing Companies here that on and after the 1st proximo a change will either be made in the running time of the machinery or a reduction of from ten to twenty per cent. on wages. This is the result of the last meeting of the agents of the corporation. It is understood that the latter—the reduction of wages—is the change that will most likely be made, and there is, in consequence, a somewhat gloomy feeling among the people. If wages go down, the price of rents and board must fall, and thus all classes in the community will be affected. So the outlook here for the Winter is not encouraging, and local business is not very promising. The Manchester Print Works are now running on short time, and will so continue unless orders come up from Boston, the business head-quarters, to change back, which is not now regarded as probable. The forebodings of a hard Winter expressed at this announcement may not be warranted, and there is a slight chance that affairs may here look up before long as in some other manufacturing districts.

THE HOGAN-ALLEN PRIZE-FIGHT.

ALLEN STRIKES TWO FOUL BLOWS—THE STAKEHOLDER ORDERS ANOTHER FIGHT—THE RING BROKEN UP.

OMAHA, Nov. 18.—Allen and Hogan, with their trainers, left the city at an early hour in hacks. A train of five cars, with 300 passengers, left the depot at 9 o'clock this morning. At Council Bluffs the train was boarded by the Sheriff and two companies of militia. They did not find any one to arrest, and the conductor refused to allow them to go along. The train proceeded six miles south and took on Allen and Hogan. The fight took place at Pacific City, seventeen miles south of the Bluffs. Tom Riley, of Kansas City, was appointed referee. Hogan won the choice of position. Allen shied his castor into the ring at 1:15 P. M., and Hogan at 1:30.

The first round was lively, both men sparring beautifully. Allen was working on Hogan's face, and Hogan at the head and breast. The round closed with first blood and a good square knock down for Hogan.

In the second round, Allen gave Hogan a heavy foul under the belt, doubling him up, and nearly broke his wind. A second blow knocked Hogan down. The spectators shouted, "Foul! foul!" but Riley ordered the fight to go on.

Hogan was in bad shape for the third round, but he fought bravely. Allen struck him another foul, and the spectators broke down the ring, knives and pistols being freely displayed.

The referee, on the train, decided the fight a draw, on account of the spectators breaking the ring. Jim Eagan, the stakeholder, says the men must fight again for the money now in his hands. Looney, who is responsible for the money, says he will pay it to Allen, which causes much excitement. Everybody considers Hogan unjustly treated.

The Sheriff of Mills County, where the fight took place, tried to arrest Allen and Hogan, but served the papers on the wrong men. All hands are here to-night.

There is a high wind blowing. Thermometer 26° above zero.

ESCAPED SING SING CRIMINALS IDENTIFIED.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., Nov. 18.—To-day, Keeper James Jackson, of Sing Sing, went to New-Castle Prison, where four men who attempted to rob the Delaware National Bank at Wilmington are confined. Two of them, "Jim" Hope and "Big Frank," had been previously identified as escaped convicts from Sing Sing. The other two, named James Brady, alias Morrison, alias Carter, and Joseph Howard, alias Kingsland, alias Lawler, were to-day recognized as having escaped from Sing Sing—the former on the 20th October, 1873, and the latter on the 1st October, 1872.

DEATH OF MRS. STANTON.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., Nov. 18.—Mrs. E. M. Stanton, widow of Ex-Secretary of War Stanton, died to-day at Chestnut Hill, near this city. She had been ill for a long time.

LATEST NEWS BY CABLE.

FRANCE.

A COMMUNISTIC PLOT DISCOVERED.

PARIS, Nov. 18.—The *Patrie* reports that a plot for the establishment of the Commune in Lyons has been discovered, and several arrests have been made there.

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THE BAZAINE COURT-MARTIAL.

VERSAILLES, Nov. 18.—At the Bazaine trial to-day Gen. Bourbaki testified that he undertook the mission to the Empress Eugénie in the belief that it was the only means of saving the army at Metz.

STORMY DEBATE ON THE PROLONGATION QUESTION.

VERSAILLES, Nov. 18.—In the Assembly to-day Gen. Changarnier presented the motion agreed upon by the Right for the unconditional prolongation of President MacMahon's powers. A long and stormy debate followed.

M. Laboulaye, Reporter of the Committee on Prolongation, announced that it was impossible for the Government and the Committee to come to terms.

M. Bertauld, one of the leaders of the Left Centre, and M. Prax-Paris, a Bonapartist, made strong attacks on the Duke De Broglie, and called on him to leave the Ministry.

M. Jules Simon declared unconditional prolongation of power equivalent to personal government. He warned the Assembly that MacMahon would constantly be able by messages like that of yesterday to bring undue influence to bear on its decisions. He demanded the definitive establishment of the Republic.

M. Ernoul, Minister of Justice, spoke in defense of President MacMahon and his administration.

The debate was adjourned without a division.

GREAT BRITAIN.

A COTTON MILL BURNED NEAR MANCHESTER—MORE GOLD FOR NEW-YORK.

LONDON, Nov. 18.—A cotton mill near Manchester was destroyed by fire to-day. The loss is $500,000.

Fifty thousand pounds in bullion was shipped from Southampton for New-York to-day by the steam-ship Donau.

ANOTHER HALF MILLION GOLD FOR NEW-YORK.

LONDON, Nov. 19—6 A. M.—Gold to the amount of $500,000 was bought in open market yesterday for shipment to New-York.

THE ASHANTEE WAR.

DISPATCHES FROM GEN. WOLSELEY—MORAL EFFECT OF RECENT SKIRMISHES.

LONDON, Nov. 18.—The latest dispatches received by the War Office from Sir Garnet Wolseley, commanding the expedition against the Ashantees, give favorable accounts of its progress, and express strong hopes of success. The General writes exultantly of the excellent moral effect on the troops of recent skirmishes with the savages.

ARABIA.

THE TURKISH TROOPS WITHDRAWN.

LONDON, Nov. 18.—A dispatch from Aden says the Turkish Government has withdrawn its troops from the scene of the recent conflict in Arabia, and peace has been restored.

THE INSURRECTION.

INSURGENT OPERATIONS AT MANZANILLO—THE TOWN HEMMED IN ON ALL SIDES.

HAVANA, Nov. 18.—Owing to the continuous cutting of the telegraph wires in the vicinity of Manzanillo, the news from that place only comes up to the 14th inst., and had to be forwarded by steamer to Batabano, and from thence telegraphed here.

The people were in fear of another attack from the Cuban forces, who still encircle the town, and have cut off all communication between the town and the interior.

Additional barricades have been constructed, and some of the streets leading toward the interior are completely obstructed.

Reinforcements of troops reached the city yesterday, and the crews of the few gun-boats in the harbor came ashore at night to do guard duty and to assist in defending the city in case of another attack.

A large number of families have left the city, while others, especially women and children, have taken up their abode on the gun-boats and other vessels lying in the harbor. The houses of some of these families were burned and sacked during the last attack of the insurgents.

A rumor, which has been frequently circulated on former occasions, is, that the Cuban General, Vicente Garcia, was killed during the attack on Manzanillo.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

A fire broke out early yesterday morning in the Tremont House, Nashua, N. H., spreading to the stable and dwelling-house of R. Godfrey, the barn of J. J. Balwin, the saloon of M. Rockwood, and the stable of James Nelson, which were destroyed. The damage to the Tremont House and stable is about $8,000; the total loss is $20,000; mostly insured.

The seed-house belonging to the Enfield (N. H.) Shakers was burned on Monday evening, with a large quantity of garden-seeds; loss, $5,000; building partially insured; seeds uninsured.

THE WEATHER.

SYNOPSIS AND PROBABILITIES.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 19—1 A. M.—The barometer is rising in the Southern States, with falling temperature, north-westerly winds, and clear weather; north-westerly winds, falling temperature, cloudy weather and occasional light snow in the Ohio Valley and southward over Tennessee; north-westerly winds, cloudy weather, and very low temperature in the North-west, and thence to Missouri; north-westerly winds and cloudy weather, at last reports, prevailed on the lower lakes, and over New England and the Middle States.

PROBABILITIES.

For the North-west and upper lakes, and thence southward to Missouri and Kentucky, north-westerly winds, occasional light snow in the latter State clearing weather, and very low temperature.

For Tennessee and the Gulf States, north-westerly winds, low temperature, clearing and clear weather.

For the South Atlantic States, northwesterly winds, falling temperature, and partly cloudy weather.

For the Lower Lakes, northwesterly winds, occasional snow, cold, cloudy weather, clearing in the afternoon.

For the Middle States, south-westerly and north-westerly winds, low temperature, and clearing weather.

For New-England, westerly and north-westerly winds, occasional snow, and cloudy weather, clearing by the afternoon, with falling temperature.

IN THIS CITY.

The following record will show the changes in the temperature during the last twenty-four hours, as recorded at Hudnut's drug store, No. 218 Broadway: 3 A. M., 33°; 6 A. M., 33°; 9 A. M., 34°; 12 M., 38°; 3 P. M., 39°; 6 P. M., 36°; 9 P. M., 36°; 12 P. M., 34°; average, 35⅜°.

BUSINESS IN THE COUNTRY.

NEW-ENGLAND'S INDUSTRIES.

THE HARTFORD BOOK-PUBLISHING TRADE.

From Our Own Correspondent.

HARTFORD, Conn., Friday, Nov. 14, 1873.

In mentally reviewing the great array of industrial products which a country of such vast and varied resources as the United States turns out, I can scarcely imagine one more certain to be unfavorably affected than the manufacture and publication of subscription books. At such times as these, now bearing so hardly on all classes, everything in the shape of luxury (and any expenditure beyond that of house rent, clothing, and food, is debited to the account of luxury,) is thrust more or less forcibly into the background. On the whole, I think subscription books fare about the worst. The book agent knows that when work is short and money is scarce, he is more likely to meet with hard words than subscriptions when out on a collecting tour. The result is simply that the majority of them stay at home and either remain idle or turn their attention to other matters for awhile. In many cases he can afford a holiday. During the last few years some subscription books have been sent out from Hartford, which have sold almost as fast as the canvasser could walk from one house to another. The publishers, too, have made money, and, although this has been a fearfully bad season for them, they can well stand it.

In no other city in the country has the subscription-book trade reached such dimensions as it has here in Hartford. Messrs. Case, Lockwood & Brainard, who not only sell some publications of their own in this way, but do a vast business in setting up, printing and binding the subscription publications of other houses in the trade, estimate that 1,500 volumes or sets of books is the average daily production of the Hartford firms throughout the year. There are nine firms engaged in this business—the American Publishing Company, Thomas Belknap, Jas. Betts & Co., J. B. Burr & Co., Columbia Book Company, Dustin, Gilman & Co., Lucius Stebbins, Case & Co., and A. D. Worthington & Co. All classes of books are issued by them, "from the latest production of the last new funny man down to illustrated Bibles." Such was the striking definition of the trade given to me to-day. There is one great peculiarity in this Hartford publishing trade. The various firms engaged in it do not make their own books. The selection of the manuscript, the engagement of agents, and the financial arrangements are all they have anything to do with. The buying of the paper, type-setting, stereotyping, printing, and binding they let out to other parties by contract. Three firms absorb nearly the whole of this business—Case, Lockwood & Brainard, Drake & Parsons, and Wiley, Waterman & Eaton. The first firm do everything—they take the manuscript and return the book ready for issue. They even make their own paper, having two mills some eight or ten miles from the city. Drake & Parsons have for the last year or two confined themselves almost entirely to binding. Wiley, Waterman & Eaton only take contracts for printing. These three firms get up between them from 450,000 to 500,000 volumes and sets of books annually for the different firms of publishers.

The subscription-book trade so far ignores the ordinances of nature as to only recognize two seasons in the year—the Spring and the Fall. It will be readily seen, therefore, that, for it, the panic could not have pitched upon a more unfortunate month than September. The hot days of July and August are not calculated to make book agents lively and active, and, if I may be excused the Irishism, the book trade hibernates in Summer time. But three months' idleness, and the first gusts of the fresh September breeze cause the book agent to pack up his wares with all desirable sprightliness, and, sample in hand, he seeks his favorite hunting grounds in search of subscribers. These agents, as a general thing, have no connection with the firm in Hartford. They are engaged by the partners or branch houses or local head agents. The book is advertised and agents are called for. Somehow or other there are always plenty to respond, many working season after season for the same firm. Now, see the almost utter overturning of the subscription book apple-cart this Fall. The books had all been advertised, and the agents engaged—some of them had even [illegible] their wanderings—before the first [illegible] mutterings of the thunder-cloud were heard. Then the storm bid fair to be a short and slight one after all, and more started, anxious to make up for lost time. The general disturbance of business and manufactures followed the relapse, the agents nearly all returned home in despair, and the Hartford subscription-book trade was thrown back upon its haunches. There are unfortunately only too many who are willing, as novices, to take up the work which the agents have resigned. But the publishers exclaim, "*cui bono?* There are no buyers, so what is the use of our attempting to push things, we shall only do more harm than good. Better wait till matters have mended." But, do matters ever mend with a subscription book that has encountered bad times immediately after it has been brought out? The agents never take kindly to it a second time, and the average reader always suspects that because he has seen it advertised before it must necessarily be a bad-selling book and therefore not worth having, and then the expenses of agencies and advertising are too heavy to stand much repetition on the same book. Then, again, the publishers have no sooner done with the preparation of their Fall book than they set to work on one for the Spring; the preparation of a book, often containing several hundred illustrations, occupying a long while. And it is not every firm that has the resources and agency arrangements to run more than one book at a time without danger of their clashing, although two or three of the largest firms have as many as three new books following one upon another. The Fall trade of this year must have been the worst the Hartford publishers have known for many years. There were several books on the list which would undoubtedly have commanded an extensive sale—and may yet do so. Some 12,000 or 13,000 agents had been engaged, and everything looked as promising as could be desired. The hopes and profits of the publishers have been scattered to the winds, and the majority of the 12,000 agents are out of employment. Instead of obtaining subscriptions for some 250,000 volumes, as they were fully justified in anticipating that they would, it is estimated that the aggregate sales of all the firms do not amount to more than 65,000 or 70,000. This is a serious disappointment and loss to the publishers and a great downfall to the hopeful authors, who had a perfect right and, no doubt, did look for a handsome return on their copyright accounts. It would not be discreet on my part to mention the names of books and authors in this connection. It might be advertising the books in a way to which both authors and publishers would most strongly object. So far as I can judge, the trade generally seem disposed to "grin and bear it" with patience. One firm say that they hope to get their book off their hands and come out without a loss yet. But they did not mention the magic word profit. The page of their dictionary on which that word appears is turned down for the present and is likely to remain so, I should say, till the Spring of 1874 has come and gone. Another gentleman prominently engaged in this book business tells me that he thinks subscription books have seen their palmiest days and that the business is already on the wane. This would be a bad thing; for if Hartford turns out half a million of books, varying in price from three and a half to five dollars for the general run of books, (higher and lower prices are exceptional, except in the case of handsomely-bound and illustrated Bibles,) it is evident that the dying out of such a trade would be a severe loss to her. This gentleman gave several reasons for his opinion, the most important of them being the fact that although the sales are twice as large as they were some years ago, the difficulty in making these sales has increased in a much greater proportion. It is necessary nowadays to have much smarter and more intelligent salesmen, in order to persuade people to buy books. This results from the fact that the number of subscription books issued has increased faster than the number of buyers or the purchasing power of individuals to take more than one or two books in a season. This has led to overcolored descriptions by canvassing agents, and a further expense to the publishers, who are often compelled to send an extra man round to deliver the books, so that if the buyer thinks that the book does not come up to the canvasser's description the deliverer can ignore that description and sternly point out the subscription as being the only thing of which he knows anything. But this of course brings about a reaction, and necessitates the still further exercise of the powers of persuasion on the part of the canvasser the next time he comes round with a book for sale. In fact, I judge, from the remarks of this gentleman and others, that the subscription-book trade has been somewhat overdone. If that be the case, the experiences of this Fall will not be without their value as a means of bringing things down to their proper level.

THE FINANCIAL DIFFICULTIES.

FAILURE OF A LARGE LEATHER FIRM.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

PORT JERVIS, N. Y., Nov. 18.—Intelligence has been received here of the failure of Palen & Co., very extensive tanners of Sullivan County. Their liabilities are between $200,000 and $300,000. They have tanneries in the town of Fallsburg and Neversink, and one in Limestone, Cattaraugus County, and are interested in tanneries in Canadensis, Monroe County, Penn. Their assets will not cover their liabilities. Palen & Co. have been engaged in business in Sullivan County for upward of forty years, and stood high in public estimation. In 1866 they purchased the large tannery at Limestone, and have been among the most extensive operators in the State. Depression in the leather market, and the complicated affairs of the Midland Railroad Company, in which they were interested, caused their failure. It is not known whether their difficulties in this county will involve the credit of the Canadensis concern, but it is thought not. It is rumored that other prominent tanners in this and adjoining counties are greatly affected by the stringency in money matters, and it is feared that other failures will follow that of Palen & Co.

SUSPENSION OF THE NATIONAL TRUST COMPANY OF PITTSBURG.

PITTSBURG, Penn., Nov. 18.—The National Trust Company of this city suspended payment to-day. The following notice is posted on the door:

In consequence of the unexplained absence of our Cashier, and the consequent difficulty of ascertaining the exact condition of this bank, and the impossibility of immediately converting securities held by it, the Board of Directors have deemed it necessary and proper to temporarily suspend the transaction of business. A full and satisfactory statement will be prepared and submitted within a few days to all persons interested. The assets of the bank are believed to be amply sufficient for the payment of all its liabilities. The personal liability of the stockholders, however, absolutely secures the payment, at an early day, of every dollar of the indebtedness of the bank.

By order of the board.

ROBERT DICKSON, President.

PROBABLE STRIKE OF THE RAILROAD ENGINEERS.

In consequence of a rumor to the effect that the engineers employed on the Hudson River and New-York Central Lines had gone on "strike," a reporter of THE TIMES visited the Grand Central Depot yesterday, to ascertain the truth of the matter. He found both the Superintendents and the engineers reticent on the subject. The Superintendent of the New-Haven Line stated that he had reduced the engineers' wages somewhat, but that they quietly submitted, and were at work as usual, apparently quite contented. He added that he understood that there was a strike either in actual progress or impending on the Hudson River Line. The Superintendent of the Hudson River Line, however, denied the statement. He said there was no strike on his line just then, but intimated that it was quite possible there soon would be. So far, he said, he had received no orders for a reduction of the engineers' wages, and until they were reduced he believed there would be no strike. The Superintendent of the Harlem Line said substantially the same. He added that, if the engineers should strike, their places could be easily supplied, and the public not feel the change. In conversation with some of the engineers who were off duty, the reporter learned that they were expecting a reduction of wages, and were fully prepared and determined to resist it. They have, however, made up their minds to govern their action in the matter entirely by the advice of the American Brotherhood of Engineers, a society to which they all belong. They ridiculed the idea of their places being filled so easily as the Superintendent of the Harlem Line intimated. "You can't," said one of them, "get 600 experienced engineers at an hour's notice."

THE INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION SWINDLE.

The Committee of Assistant Aldermen met again yesterday to hear the views of a deputation of the Working Men's Central Council on the application of McMurdy's Exhibition Company for a loan of $2,500,000 from this City. The absence of the "Directors" of the company was noticeable. In their stead, McMurdy, R. I. Todd, and their lawyer—the three gentlemen who have been persistent in their appeals for the money—appeared, as usual, to repeat their former statements that they are ready to employ thousands of laborers if the loan should be made—although they cannot enter into possession of the property until one year after the purchase-money has been paid. A few laborers occupied the galleries, and the deputation, consisting of James M. Connolly, Wm. Mitchell, and James Allen, were admitted to the body of the chamber. Their remarks showed that McMurdy and his colleagues had failed to drill them into indorsing the swindle.

Mr. Connolly was first introduced. He said the organization he represented desired to have the laborers of this City employed during the Winter, and if that could be done by granting a loan of $2,500,000 to the Exhibition Company they were in favor of the City advancing the money. They required work and they ought to have it. If, however, the loan was not made, he would like to know if the City authorities were not prepared to appropriate $2,500,000 to carry on the public works. As to the Industrial Palace the working men would like to have some security that American material would be used in the structure and only residents of this county employed on the work.

At this point Mr. Theodore L. Tomlinson presented the committee with a copy of resolutions adopted by the Exhibition Company, providing that American iron and other material should be used in the Industrial Palace, and that the laborers of this City should be employed on the work.

Mr. James Allen asked if the company would not give bonds for the faithful performance of their pledge, as stated in the resolution.

Mr. Barrett (McMurdy's lawyer) frankly replied that such a loan would be worth nothing. Mr. Barrett then consulted with McMurdy and Todd, after which he said, "I am in a position to pledge the honor of the company to use American iron and employ laborers residing in this county on the building."

Mr. James Allen—In behalf of the Working Men's Central Council, we shall have to withdraw from this thing. We can't have anything to do with it, and the Common Council must take the whole responsibility in the matter.

Mr. Wm. Mitchell, another member of the deputation, said that as the working men had no security that their requests would be complied with, they could not interfere between the Assistant Aldermen and the company so far as the proposed loan was concerned.

These statements seemed to take McMurdy by surprise. He walked over to that portion of the chamber reserved for the deputation and pleaded with them in vain. They were inexorable.

McMurdy and Barrett then repeated their former statements that the company would employ thousands of laborers if they received the money from the Controller, and that the alleged owner of the land was ready to take payment for it in City bonds.

The committee then adjourned.

CORONER'S CASES.

Mr. Milton A. Clyde, one of the contractors of the Fourth Avenue Railroad improvement, appeared at the Coroner's office yesterday and gave bail in $25,000 for his appearance at the inquest to be held to-day regarding the boiler explosion between One Hundred and Twenty-eighth and One Hundred and Twenty-ninth streets, on last Tuesday, by which seven persons were killed.... William Bell, of No. 656 First avenue, fell through the hatchway of No. 384 Broadway yesterday and was instantly killed. Coroner Herrman will hold an inquest.... An inquest was held yesterday in the case of Patrick Comiskey, aged six years, who was accidentally shot and killed by his brother, James Comiskey, at their residence, West Fifty-sixth street, on the 11th inst. A verdict in accordance with the facts was rendered.... The body of the man run over and killed in Harlem on Saturday night by a train of the Hudson River Railroad Company, was yesterday identified as that of Enoch Morgan, a waiter, residing at No. 89 East Broadway.

CONTROLLER'S RECEIPTS.

Controller Green reports the following payments into the City and County Treasury yesterday: From taxes of 1873 and water rents, $154,798 51; arrears of taxes, assessments, and interest, $6,407 60; collection of assessments and interest, $953 18; market rents and fees, interest on bond and mortgage, &c., $605 25; water rents, $4,461 26; licenses, Mayor's office, $97 50. Total, $167,323 30.

FIRES IN THE CITY.

Fire Marshal Sheldon began an investigation yesterday into the fire at Leonard S. Burdick's packing-box factory and lumber-yard, No. 590 West Twenty-fifth street, on Monday night, already reported in THE TIMES. Mr. Burdick's building was damaged $1,000; insured for $4,000. He lost on stock, $[illegible]; insured for $6,000. Messrs. Brewster & Co., to whose lumber-yard, at No. 488 West Twenty-sixth street, the fire extended, lost $1,500 on stock; insured for $5,000.... At the fire in No. 58 Bleecker street, on Monday night, Whitehouse & Co., bonnet-frame makers, lost $5,000 on stock; fully insured.

OBITUARY.

PETER D. VROOM, EX-GOVERNOR OF NEW-JERSEY.

Peter D. Vroom, who died yesterday, at Trenton, N. J., was the son of a revolutionary Colonel of militia, and was born in Somerset County, in the State of New-Jersey, on the 12th day of December, 1791. He graduated from Columbia College, of this City, at the age of seventeen; studied law in the office of George McDonald, of Somerville, and was admitted to the Bar in 1813. After practicing in different parts of the State, he settled in Somerset County, and represented it in General Assembly in 1827 and 1829. As a representative he displayed unusual abilities, and was esteemed one of the most promising young men in the State. In the Fall of 1829 he was elected Governor at a joint meeting of the Legislature, and again in 1830 and 1831. In the following year the Whigs carried the State, and Samuel L. Southard became Governor, but Vroom was re-elected in 1833, and for the three terms succeeding, but finally declined in 1836. In 1837 he was appointed by President Van Buren, in conjunction with Murray, of Maryland, and Randolph, of Virginia, a commissioner to adjust the Indian claims in Mississippi. In 1838 he was elected to Congress upon the Democratic ticket, and was a candidate again in 1840, but was swept under by the tide that carried the log-cabin candidate into the Presidential chair. In 1844 he was one of the delegates from Somerset to the Constitutional Convention, and took an active part in its deliberations. In 1852 he was a Presidential elector, casting his vote for Franklin Pierce, of New-Hampshire. Gov. Fort, of New-Jersey, tendered him the appointment of Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of that State, but it was declined. President Pierce the same year sent him as Minister to Prussia, and he remained at Berlin until 1857, his course there giving much satisfaction to the Government. In 1861 he was a member of the Peace Convention at Washington, and was attached to the Committee on the State of the Union. In 1864 he was appointed one of the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund of New-Jersey. Besides this, he was also Reporter of the Supreme Court, and published a number of volumes of reports. In 1868 he was again a Presidential elector, casting his vote for Horatio Seymour. He was twice honored with the title of LL. D., first from Columbia College in 1837, and, twenty years later, from the College of New-Jersey. He has been a Trustee of Rutgers College since 1829. Gov. Vroom was a patriot of the Jacksonian type. During the dark days of 1863, when portions of his native State were on the verge of revolt, he was called to address a mass-meeting of the malcontents at his old home in Somerset County. His speech, characterized by clear, statesmanlike views, was oil upon the troubled waters, and did vast good in quieting the hundreds of turbulent spirits who had gathered to hear him. His private and public life were irreproachable. His second wife, a daughter of the late Garret D. Wall, survives, and one of his sons is City Solicitor of Trenton, another a lawyer in Hoboken, and a third (recently graduated at West Point) is attached to the United States Cavalry.

CONNOLLY'S BAIL.

TRANSFER OF PROPERTY BY ONE OF HIS BONDSMEN—STATEMENT OF COUNSEL.

It has been currently reported that Surrogate Robert C. Hutchings, Ex-Controller Connolly's son-in-law, and one of his bondsmen, has transferred nominally a large portion of his property, amounting to $200,000, to a certain person by whom it was retransferred to Mrs. Hutchings, the Surrogate's wife, for a trifling consideration. It is also stated that the District Attorney has moved to forfeit the bail. Connolly, it is further alleged, is under bonds of $1,000,000 in the civil suit brought by the people, and is not expected to present himself when called on. The apparent intention of the bondsmen is to save themselves from loss in case of Connolly's non-appearance. All of these facts, it is charged, have been known by the New-York papers, and they have not thought them of sufficient interest to make public.

The real facts of the case are as follows: Surrogate Hutchings is one of Connolly's bondsmen in the criminal indictments of the Grand Jury of the Court of General Sessions in the sum of $15,000. He admits that he has transferred property of the nominal value of $200,000 to his wife, but not, as he alleges, to elude the payment of his bonds, should they be forfeited. It is an act, he said, which he had long contemplated, and was hastened because of the recent financial troubles and at the request of Mrs. Hutchings. Assistant District Attorney Lyons said yesterday that he knew nothing whatever about the matter. Mr. Samuel G. Courtney, counsel for Connolly, in speaking of the charge against Surrogate Hutchings, said that the indictments against Connolly, in which Hutchings was one of the bondsmen, should be quashed, because they were contained in and superseded by the celebrated big indictment, containing 230 counts, which was subsequently found.

In the case of Hugh Smith, one of the persons similarly indicted, the indictment was quashed, and Mr. Hutchings made his demand on the same grounds. Mr. Hutchings was bail for Connolly on these indictments, only to the amount of $75,000, and not in the civil suit. The sureties in that suit, for $500,000, were Messrs. Charles M. Connolly, Washington A. Connolly, James A. Connolly, Thomas B. Connolly, George Hoffman, Joel A. Fithian, and Isabella S. Connolly, and the bail was approved by Judge Barnard on the 30th of December, 1871.

The property conveyed by Surrogate Hutchings to his wife is mortgaged eighty per cent. of its value, and would not more than pay the mortgages on it. Every business man knows that for any debts or liability by Mr. Hutchings, the property so conveyed would be liable. Mr. Hutchings wishes it to be understood that any bond he has signed for Mr. Connolly will be paid when he is declared liable therefor.

Mr. Courtney further stated that his client was within call, and would appear when called upon. It is said that Connolly's counsel have advised him to keep away from the City until the case of Tweed is decided, although he himself is anxious to return.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY VOTE.

The Board of Canvassers of Westchester County met yesterday afternoon and canvassed the vote of Morrisania and King's Bridge on the State ticket. The returns from West Farms have not yet been received. The following is the result: Morrisania—Secretary of State, Willers, 1,857; Thayer, 923. Controller, Nichols, 1,805; Hopkins, 978. Treasurer, Raines, 1,830; Fort, 980. Attorney General, Pratt, 1,814; Silliman, 957. Engineer and Surveyor, Sweet, 1,865; Taylor, 913. Canal Commissioner, Jackson, 1,855; Mead, 926. Inspector State Prisons, Millspaugh, 1,749; Platt, 994. Appointment or election of Judges Court of Appeals, Yes, 670; No, 1,369. Appointment or election County Courts, Yes, 629; No, 1,148. Annexation, For, 2,788; Against, 69. Justice Tenth Judicial District, Flanagan, 1,408; Angel, 1,289.

King's Bridge—Secretary of State, Willers, 206; Thayer, 106; Controller, Nichols, 209; Hopkins, 105. Treasurer, Raines, 209; Fort, 105. Attorney General, Pratt, 210; Silliman, 104. Engineer and Surveyor, Sweet, 222; Taylor, 81. Canal Commissioner, Jackson, 208; Mead, 100. Inspector State Prisons, Millspaugh, 218; Platt, 104. Appointment or election of Judges Court of Appeals, Yes, 136; No, 175. Appointment or election Judges County Courts, Yes, 135; No. 174. Annexation, For, 319; Against, 7. Justice Tenth Judicial District, Flanagan, 185; Angel, 122.

The board then adjourned till this morning.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

In the Court of General Sessions, yesterday, Judge Sutherland presiding, Assistant District Attorney Horace Russell prosecuting, the case of Hyman Coppermann, a pawn-broker, on trial for receiving property stolen from R. Gardner & Co., No. 54 Lispenard street, was resumed. Mr. A. Oakey Hall, counsel for Coppermann, moved that the court, upon the evidence, direct an acquittal. The motion was refused, Mr. Hall excepting. Judge Sutherland delivered an exhaustive address, and the Jury retired. After five hours' deliberation, the Jury found the prisoner guilty, and recommended him to mercy. In the absence of his counsel the prisoner was remanded for sentence.... Samuel E. Briggs pleaded guilty to petit larceny, and was sent to State Prison for one year and six months.... Mary Cinnamon pleaded guilty to petit larceny. Six months in the Penitentiary.... William H. Moore, colored, pleaded guilty to assault and battery. Three months in the Penitentiary.... August Von Lath and Charles Lathman, indicted for grand larceny, pleaded guilty to petit larceny, and were each sent to the Penitentiary for four months.... Thomas Sherwood, assistant sexton of St. Paul's Church, charged with retaining a pocket-book containing $236 69, the property of Daniel D. Foreman, which, it was alleged, he picked up on Hudson street, on the 19th July, was placed on trial. The Police officer and a Mr. Hoagland, who swore they saw Sherwood pick up the purse, were positive that he was the man. The prisoner denied that he was the man, and produced evidence to show that at the time the offense was alleged to have been committed he was in his own house. Rev. Dr. Dix, Rector of Trinity Church, Rev. Algernon S. Crapsey, and a long array of witnesses testified that the prisoner had always borne an irreproachable character for honesty. The jury promptly acquitted the prisoner.

COMMITTEE ON PROTESTS.

Ex-Judge Cardozo, counsel for Mr. Flanagan, appeared, and contended that the position taken by Mr. Cochrane was untenable, and quoted an extract from Corporation Counsel Smith's opinion to show that the board has full power to act. The committee then adjourned till to-day.

THE METHODIST CHURCH.

CLOSE OF THE MISSIONARY CONVENTION.

APPROPRIATIONS FOR FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC MISSIONS FOR THE YEAR.

The Missionary General Committee of the Methodist Episcopal Church held its sixth day's session of the present convention yesterday at No. 805 Broadway. The devotional exercises were conducted by Rev. Dr. A. S. Lakin, under the presidency of Bishop Simpson. After the usual routine business, the appropriations for the Territories were taken up. The appropriation for Arizona was reduced from $6,000 to $5,000, and for New-Mexico from $7,000 to $6,000. The miscellaneous appropriationss were then discussed, and last year's appropriation were agreed to for the following: Contingent fund, $25,000; incidental expenses, $20,000, and office expenses, $20,000. The amount allowed for the gratuitous distribution of the *Missionary Advocate* was reduced from $25,000 to $18,000, making a total for miscellaneous expenses of $82,000. The sum of $1,000 was set apart for transfers in Africa. The record then showed that over $900,000 had been appropriated to the various missions. The Intro-African Mission was, on motion, laid over for the year.

The consideration of the apportionment of the moneys to be raised by the several conferences for missions during the year was then taken up. Dr. Currie said that he did not think over $700,000 could be raised during the coming year, and if the appropriations should be adopted as they had been made the Missionary Committee would have a debt next year of over a quarter of a million dollars. The Treasurer said that although the prospects in New-York appeared better than they did a few weeks ago, the panic was beginning to be felt in the country places. The credit of the Missionary Society was good, but if it should be overtaxed the credit would be shaken. Bishop Ames thought the appropriations as made should not be reduced, and moved that they be confirmed. Bishop Havens thought the contingent fund should be added to the apportionments of moneys to be raised by the conferences. The panic had really only affected the railroad interest. Mr. French thought the panic had seriously touched many other interests besides the railroads, and with the number of men now out of employment, it would be impossible to raise the amount required. Dr. Ives did not think that retaining the contingent appropriations as they stood could do any harm. He believed that more money would be raised with proper effort, this year than last, by over $100,000. Dr. Gibson, of California, felt that there was too little confidence in the future manifested by the committee. Bishop Wiley said he would be glad to have the contingent appropriations used if the money could be raised, but he saw no prospect of it. The Church should be clearly informed that nearly $60,000 would be required for this special work, and, if the members would then raise the amount, the Bishops would have the authority to expend it for the purposes mentioned.

The following apportionments of moneys to be raised by the different conferences were fixed:

Foreign Conferences.—South America, $500; Liberia, $100; China, $300; Germany and Switzerland, $750; Denmark, $300; Norway, $350; Sweden, $1,000; India, $500; India Beyond, $100; Bulgaria, $50; Italy, $50; Mexico, $200; Japan, $100.

Domestic Conferences.—Alabama, $1,000; Arkansas, $800; Baltimore, $40,000; California, $6,000; Central German, $7,500; Central Illinois, $15,000; Central New-York, $19,000; Central Ohio, $15,000; Central Pennsylvania, $22,000; Chicago German, $3,000; Cincinnati, $28,000; Colorado, $1,500; Delaware, $1,000; Des Moines, $4,500; Detroit, $12,000; East German, $4,000; East Maine, $3,500; East Oregon, $500; Erie, $21,000; Florida, $750; Georgia, $1,000; Holston, $2,500; Illinois, $23,000; Indiana, $16,000; Iowa, $11,500; Kansas, $4,000; Kentucky, $3,000; Lexington, $400; Louisiana, $1,500; Maine, $6,000; Michigan, $12,000; Minnesota, $6,000; Mississippi, $1,000; Missouri, $3,500; Nebraska, $1,500; Nevada, $700; Newark, $24,000; New-England, $28,000; New-Hampshire, $7,500; New-Jersey, $23,000; New-York, $48,000; New-York East, $48,000; North Carolina, $750; Northern New-York, $18,000; North Indiana, $15,000; North Ohio, $15,000; North-west German, $3,500; North-west Indiana, $13,000; North-west Iowa, $1,200; Ohio, $26,000; Oregon, $2,500; Philadelphia, $52,000; Pittsburg, $35,000; Providence, $14,000; Rock River, $18,000; Rocky Mountain, $1,000; St. Louis, $5,500; South Carolina, $4,000; South-eastern Indiana, $13,000; South Illinois, $8,000; Southern Kansas, $20,000; South-west German, $7,500; South German, (Texas,) $1,000; Tennessee, $1,500; Texas, $1,000; Troy, $23,000; Upper Iowa, $9,500; Vermont, $6,500; Virginia, $1,200; Washington, $2,500; Western New-York, $18,000; West Texas, $500; West Virginia, $6,000; West Wisconsin, $6,000; Wilmington, $14,000; Wisconsin, $10,000; Wyoming, $15,000. Total, $852,880.

The question of confirming the direct and contingent appropriations excited a very lengthy debate, the total appropriations exceeding the amount apportioned by about the sum asked for as contingent. After further debate the apportionment for Minnesota was increased from $9,000 to $10,000, and, to equalize the account, Detroit was reduced from $4,000 to $3,750, Michigan from $4,000 to $3,750, and Mississippi from $10,000 to $9,500. With these exceptions the appropriations were retained at the figures already published.

Dr. Trimble's motion that the committee confirm the direct appropriations only, including $1,000 for Outer India, which has received no appropriation, was carried. The contingent appropriations for foreign missions were then, on motion, laid on the table for the year.

After transacting some routine business, the General Missionary Committee adjourned *sine die.*

The following is a recapitulation of the amounts appropriated for the different classes of missions:

Foreign missions and exchange	$337,399 90
Domestic missions—Foreign population	76,300 00
Domestic missions—Indian	4,150 00
Domestic missions—American	331,500 00
Domestic missions—Territories	11,000 00
Miscellaneous, (contingent, incidental, office, &c.)	83,000 00
Total	$843,349 90

The above total shows a large reduction from the appropriations of last year, and the apportionments, having been equalized, are expected to give greater satisfaction with better results.

THE UNION FERRY COMPANY.

The annual meeting and election of the Union Ferry Company was held yesterday afternoon at the Brooklyn Ferry-house of the Fulton Ferry. The following ferries are represented in the company: Catherine, Fulton, Hamilton Avenue, South, and Wall streets. The capital is one million dollars. The report of the condition of the company summarizes the assets at $1,465,340 46; liabilities, $1,254,144 75; surplus, $211,195 71.

It is a singular fact that the report fails to make known the receipts of the company. After the reading of the report the following officers were elected:

Directors—Henry E. Pierrepont, Joseph A. Perry, Abiel A. Low, S. B. Chittenden, Henry B. Worthington, Charles E. Bill, James S. T. Stranahan, Nathan B. Morse, Cyrus P. Smith, Walter W. Degrauw, Horace B. Claflin, J. A. Degrauw, James How, Abraham B. Baylis, E. Dodge.

Officers.—President, N. B. Morse; First Vice President, Henry E. Pierrepont; Second Vice President, C. E. Bill; Treasurer and Secretary, Joseph A. Perry; Managing Director, Cyrus P. Smith; Chief Engineer, Wm. Martin; Walter W. Degrauw, Cashier. The meeting then adjourned.

THE TWENTY-SECOND REGIMENT'S PRIZE.

The Creedmoor prize, presented by the State of New-York, and won by the Twenty-second Regiment, has been intrusted to Tiffany & Co., of Union square, for exhibition. This trophy, which has been gained by the prowess of the Twenty-second, is a handsome piece of silver plate, very appropriately designed, and the execution of the work is elaborate and finished. It is in the nature of a bowl or vase, with a suitable pillar and base, and is provided with such appropriate ornamentations as indicate the purpose for which it has been presented. The base is of the Doric type, but has more ornamentation than quite belongs to that unpretending style, when we find it in architecture. Stars are emblazoned on it, and it enriched by a border of laurel leaves, as typical of victory. From the base a pillar rises, which supports the bowl or vase, and at its sides are crouched the figures of marksmen in the uniform of the National Guard. The pillar has bas relief ornamentations in the shape of laurel branches. These are composed of oxidized silver. The bowl proper is ornamented with a border similar to that on the base, and on either side is a fine model of the American eagle. The entire piece of plate is made of solid silver, and it weighs 174 ounces. Its height is 17 inches, and the bowl is 21 inches wide. The figures are all of oxidized silver, and all the details are made to scale. The Twenty-second Regiment are properly proud of their prize.

THE BROOKLYN "SHELTERING ARMS."

The "Sheltering Arms" Nursery, corner of Third and Atlantic avenues, Brooklyn, for little children, has its annual donation party and reception to-morrow, from 2 P. M. till 10 P. M. The institution is under the direction of ladies of the various Protestant Episcopal parishes in Brooklyn, with Right Rev. Bishop Littlejohn as Patron. The most motherly care is extended to the little ones, many of whom are orphans, or, what is almost as sad, without mothers. To more than one young widowed father, who knew not where to have his helpless little family cared for properly, these ladies have been truly friends in need.

HEALTH STATISTICS.

The report of the Health Department for the week ending the 15th inst. gives the number of deaths at 525, being an increase of 60 over the previous week. The Sanitary Bureau reports the number of cases of contagious diseases for the week ending the same period as 150, being an increase of 23 over the previous week. The total number of inspections made during the week was 1,7[illegible]. Charles F. Chandler, President of the Board of Health, has submitted his quarterly report, ending Oct. 31, to Mayor Havemeyer. The number of deaths was 8,983; of these, 369 deaths were from contagious diseases.

THE PUBLIC WORKS.

OPINION OF THE CORPORATION COUNSEL ON PENDING CONTRACTS.

Hon. E. Delafield Smith, Counsel to the Corporation, has given the following opinion in answer to Controller Green's request for information on the question of the legality of certain contracts entered into by the Board of Public Works:

> The ninety-first section of chapter 335 of the laws of 1873, called the charter, provides, among other things, that "all bids or proposals shall be publicly opened by the officers advertising for the same, and in the presence of the Controller; but the opening of the bids shall not be postponed if the Controller shall, after due notice, fail to attend." In cases of proposed contracts now submitted for your approval of sureties, it appears that notwithstanding the language above quoted, the bids and proposals were not opened on the day advertised, but the opening was twice unavoidably postponed, and took place at an adjourned day. Under the law as it stood before the enactment of the provision cited above, there was no such difficulty as I am now considering. The ordinance (revision of 1866, page 192,) provided that in the event of the Controller not attending, the estimates should not be opened, and that postponements might be had until his attendance could be secured. The purpose was manifestly to insure the assistance and supervision of the financial officer in the making of contracts which would ultimately become a charge on the City Treasury and require to be provided for by him; and also to constitute a check by one public officer upon another, probably in view of the fact that in former times Street Commissioners had been charged with fraudulent substitution of bids, and with other similar practices in matters involving such large pecuniary interests. The object of the recent provision in the new charter was obviously to permit the opening to take place in the absence of the Controller in the event of his inability to attend. Its purport is that the opening of the bids need not be adjourned in consequence of the omission of the Controller to be present. There was no intention to impair the ordinary power of postponement and adjournment. In my judgment the provision can be construed according to its obvious intent, notwithstanding the peculiarity of the language. Another part of the section requires that all contracts shall be given to the lowest bidder. He is entitled to receive it upon giving sufficient security. I am confident the courts must so construe the entire section as to hold that the adjournments referred to do not, under the circumstances of the cases now submitted, invalidate the award of the contracts to the lowest bidder, although the opening of the bids did not take place until an adjourned day. The old ordinances, including the one which allows adjournments of the opening of bids, are confirmed and re-enacted in one of the last sections of the charter. The provision, in effect, that there shall be no postponement on account of the Controller's absence is also found in the charter. Construing both the re-enacted ordinance and the new charter together, my opinion is that postponements of the openings may be had, but that it is not necessary to adjourn because the Controller may be absent. Provisions of law relating to the time of opening bids for contracts are usually regarded as only directory, not mandatory. (The People ex rel. Knox et al. vs. The Village of Yonkers, 39 Barbour's Supreme Court Reports, page 270.) I advise you that you can legally proceed to examine the offered sureties, and facilitate the completion of the steps necessary to the final consummation of the contracts.

THE RICHMOND IRON INDUSTRIES.

The Richmond (Va.) *State Journal* has been making some inquiries respecting the present condition of the larger iron establishments in that city, and publishes the results in detail. We quote the material portions of its article in the following:

"All of our manufacturers have determined to get down to a hard-pan bottom at once, and do a cash business, or its equivalent in first-class negotiable paper. As they can get no extended lines of credit with the banks, they can of course grant none in their business; and while the temporary effect of this is to throw a larger number of workmen out of employment, it cannot fail to produce a most salutary influence in the end. The force employed at the Tredegar yesterday was 375 men in the different shops and at the furnaces, with a prospect of increasing the number from day to day, as cash orders (or those equivalent to cash) should come in. The company will work on three-fourths time in order to give a larger number employment. The Metropolitan Iron and Brass Works (W. E. Tanner & Co.) show considerable activity, and while the prospect is not very flattering for any immediate improvement the proprietors are not at all despondent. They are working about two-thirds of their ordinary force on three-fourths time, filling only such orders as are cash or its equivalent. The Old Dominion Nail Works have commenced work again. They have a large manufactured stock on hand, but have a deficiency in sorts which they intend to make up. They would not have stopped work at all, except for a strike among their men against the reduction of twelve and a half per cent. in wages. The inside help will work on full time, and the outside on three-fourths time. They employ about four hundred men, and turn out about nine thousand tons of nails and bars annually. The Shockoe Machine Works (Talbott & Sons) are working about one-half the force employed by them before the panic on three-fourths time. Messrs. Talbott, Ettinger, and Edwards are working about one-third of their usual force on three-fourths time. At the Richmond Iron Works (Hall & Co.) there is a good deal of activity, the company having orders for Governmnet work, which they are now filling. The same is true of the machine shop of George B. Sloat, which is doing work for the York River Railroad, and employing its whole force on three-fourths time. On the whole, the prospect for the iron industries is hopeful rather than discouraging, especially as compared with some other branches of local business."

JUDGE ANDREW MILLER.

Alluding to the resignation of Hon. Andrew Miller, Judge of the United States District Court of the Eastern District of Minnesota, the St. Paul *Pioneer* says: "He has filled the place from the dawn of the Territory in 1836 to the present time, or about thirty-seven years, and with the possible exception of one or two cases involved in heated political discussion, always acceptably to the public. His venerable Territorial colleague, Chief Justice Dunn, who held the first court in Minnesota, together with Judge Irwin, have both passed away, full of years and honors. Old age now calls for the retirement of the sole survivor. That it may be a happy one, and long continued, will be the prayer of multitudes. We know of no one among living men who has borne honors so long, or faithful to every duty of the position. The State will be fortunate, indeed, if it can secure his equal for a successor."

MR. KERR'S OPINIONS.

Ex-Congressman M. C. Kerr, of Indiana, opposes the proposition to hold a Democratic State Convention in January. He says: "It is too soon to select candidates, or declare principles for the conduct of a campaign to be closed over nine months thereafter. The essential and leading principles of the Democratic Party are as enduring and indestructible as the everlasting hills. But still it is to be remembered that in important political relations and conditions this is a period of transition. It is not in the power or wisdom of any convention or individuals to foretell the political or general events of the next ten months. Yet out of those events are almost certain to arise the most controlling issues and considerations which will enter into and give tone and spirit to the canvass of 1874. That party will start off in the battle most wisely and auspiciously which best comprehends the entire situation at the time it meets to chose its leaders and announce its purposes. I can imagine no good reason why the Democratic Party should not enjoy these advantages. In both our National and State Legislatures it is in the minority and practically without power. It cannot dictate the policy or political events of the country. It can only wait, watch, be wise, and act when the time for action arrives. So it appears to me, I think, therefore, that the proposed convention had better not be held."

THE TICHBORNE SUIT IN IOWA.

The Des Moines (Iowa) *Register* states that Adjt. Gen. Baker, of that State, has received a letter from Sir Charles Golding, one of the counsel for the Tichborne claimant, inquiring concerning Henri P. Quillard, who is represented to have been an Iowa soldier during the war of the rebellion. He desires the General to furnish all the information that can be found in the records of his office, and asks—if the whereabouts of Quillard are not known—that he may be immediately informed as to the cost of putting a tracer on his track, adding that his testimony is most important, and that no money will be spared to find him. Gen. Baker says that no such name appears on the Iowa soldiers' roll, although, of course, the man may have enlisted under another name.

A PREACHER SHOOTS HIS COUSIN.

A telegram from Frankfort, Ky., gives a few particulars of the shooting of James Roach by his cousin, Montgomery Roach, who is a Baptist preacher, about twelve miles from that city, early in the morning of the 14th inst. James was a farmer, and there had been a long feud between the parties, growing out of the shooting of a dog owned by him by his cousin. He had threatened to take the preacher's life, and both went armed. On Friday morning they chanced to meet in the road, and James attempted to make good his threat by drawing his revolver upon his cousin, but before James could get a shot, the preacher fired at him and then retreated, James following and both firing all the time, until they had exchanged a dozen shots, when, it is said, James fell and expired in a few minutes. The murderer went to Frankfort and surrendered himself to Judge Thompson.

BOOKS AT AUCTION.

There will be a chance to buy good books cheap at an auction sale which Messrs. Bangs, Merwin & Co. announce is to commence next Monday afternoon at their sales-rooms, No. 637 Broadway. Rare Americana, standard works in fine bindings, splendidly illustrated books—in fact, everything that can tempt those who buy books to keep—will be offered. As the catalogue covers 120 pages and embraces 1,843 lots, it is hardly possible to particularize, but we may mention *Knight's Pictorial History of England*, in half calf; *Milton's Paradise Lost*, with Martin's illustrations; a copy of *L'Allegro and Penseroso*, with Birket Foster's etchings; the *Landseer Gallery*; *John Leech's Pictures of Life and Character*, sets of Bancroft, Froude, &c., &c., are to be sold, and will doubtless all fetch prices which will afford a rare opportunity to those who are collecting or furnishing their libraries.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

THE VIRGINIUS.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

As THE TIMES is gradually assuming a position in this country analogous to that held in Great Britain by its London namesake, it should be among the last to give undue weight to crude and sensational rumors. The bare facts of the late Cuban tragedy, as we have them, are sufficiently painful to evoke a spirit of indignation from philanthropy. Yet, I regret to observe that certain influential journals, as well as minor sheets, have sought to invest the occurrence with an amount of pseudo-irritation and heated partisanship totally uncalled for, and entirely misplaced. It is possible that the rapid succession of exciting reports may materially lessen the number of those who can yet give a quiet and dispassionate consideration to the case in point; as hitherto developed; it is however to such alone that I commend notice of the following questions:

1. Was the Virginius captured in British waters?
2. Was the Virginius clearly authorized to hoist the American flag, at the time of her capture?
3. Was the Virginius (cargo or passengers) legally under the protection of the United States as a peaceable trader to her destined port at the time of her capture?
4. The Virginius cleared from Kingston, Jamaica, for Aspinwall. Does her positien at the time sighted by the Tornado carry *primâ facie* evidence of an honest intent to reach Aspinwall, or the reverse?

I would suggest that a satisfactory reply be obtained to the above before hasty conclusions be drawn and puerile abuse heaped upon everything Spanish. My own impression is that the Spanish Government will be cleared from blame in this matter, as information comes to hand. The executions appear to have taken place with indecent haste. This will be probably found the work of a subordinate, influenced by the inflamed passions of an excited mob, already having their small stock of patience exhausted by a long insurrection. It must not be forgotten that in a disturbed state of the community consequent upon war or rebellion stern necessity often compels prompt action—cannot afford the luxurious dilletanteism of peaceful times, or of United States Courts.

I have no predilection for Spain, but I love justice, and object to anarchy. The good sense of the community will come round as soon as the momentary excitement dies away.

Had the Virginius any greater right to hoist (or to claim the protection of) the American flag at the time of her capture than, during the war with the South, an English blockade-runner would have had to claim the protection of the British Government?

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MONDAY, Nov. 17, 1873.

THE GAS NUISANCE.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Saturday last, between 4 and 6 P. M., in Fourth avenue, by Nineteenth and Twentieth streets, the stench from the gas-house was so very offensive that it caused sickness of stomach. My house afforded no protection, the odor penetrating even into my parlor and bedrooms, producing a sense of suffocation. I have often experienced this before, but never to such a degree as on Saturday last. The odor was the most oppressive and disgusting I ever perceived. Cannot something be done to correct this? Must we submit to it any longer? Please use your influence—raise your voice again. New-York will become intolerable if this nuisance is not abated. The Board of Health is perfectly satisfied that it can be remedied. New-York will lose some of her best citizens if it is not corrected.

A SUBSCRIBER.

NEW-YORK, Monday, Nov. 17, 1873.

THE BOARD OF EXCISE.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Your article upon the Board of Excise, in to-day's paper, is too unqualified in its praise of their prompt and decided action. Instead of investigating the cases of parties applying for license, before allowing liquor selling, they have permitted applicants to deposit their money and go on with their business, in opposition to petitions and testimony of their unfitness to conduct it according to law. They have sheltered themselves when complained of under the plea that the Police Department would not do its duty, and that the law left them powerless to act independently of the Police. It is no compensation to those whose property has been damaged and their homes made untenantable by the permissions of the Board of Excise, to learn that "the Treasury shows a large increase in the revenue from this department."

A NEGLECTED PETITIONER.

NEW-YORK, Monday, Nov. 17, 1873.

SECOND-BEST BONNETS.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I was so delighted to see "Justice" appear in your columns, a few days ago, on the "second-best bonnet" question. But I think it a dose, Sir, which will need to be "well shaken before taken," and I am watching the question very closely.

I am afraid I think with the old lady, however, that the "pot must not call the kettle black," you know. I had no idea there was so much in a "second-best bonnet" before. I always have "second-best" things. "Charles" never knows anything about it, because I make all "out of nothing and very good." So long as my "get-up," as he says, is pretty, he never bothers. He is a professional man, and they are strictly philosophical. I would advise all girls to marry professional men—and have "second-best bonnets."

U.

NEW-YORK, Monday, Nov. 17, 1873.

THE TENTH SENATORIAL DISTRICT.

THE VOTES WHICH WERE THROWN OUT—THE SEAT TO BE CONTESTED.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

GOSHEN, N. Y., Nov. 18.—It is at last known here that Senator Madden, elected to represent this district, has been cheated out of his certificate. The Board of Canvassers of this county could not be brought to countenance the trumped-up charges of fraud in two of the towns of this county, and it remained for that of Sullivan County to succumb to the influence of outside parties. It was announced several days since that Abbott had been declared elected by the throwing out of the vote of two districts in Sullivan County, on charges of fraud, but what the charges were has not before been stated. The following may be accepted as a true statement of the case: In the town of Fallsburg the Woodbourne District was thrown out by the canvassers because no ballot such as had been voted accompanied the returns. It was not questioned that a majority of the ballots had been cast for Mr. Madden, and the omission on the part of the election officers was unintentional, and, as all parties admitted, no thought of fraud was entertained. No one denied that the omission was not in strict compliance with the letter of the law, and could and would have been remedied; but for the success of the Abbott cause it was necessary that Woodbourne should be disfranchised, and the Democratic board threw out the vote. In the lower district of Forestburg the inspectors had omitted, without any design, as was clearly shown, to tally ten votes when the vote was counted. This error was corrected in the returns sent to the Canvassers, and the circumstance was seized upon as a flagrant evidence of fraud, and the vote was thrown out. This reduced Madden's vote in Sullivan about ninety votes, and gave the district to Abbott by fifty-two majority. It is a fact that several well-known small politicians from Orange County, who had large sums of money bet on the success of Abbott, were in attendance at the session of the Sullivan County Board of Canvassers, and that had it not been for the peculiar influence of these gentlemen the entire vote of Sullivan County would have been counted as returned. Mr. Madden intends to contest the seat and carry the matter before the Senate.

THE BOSTON BANK STATEMENT.

BOSTON, Nov. 18.—The following is the statement of the Boston national banks, as returned to the Clearing-house on Monday morning, Nov. 17:

Capital			$49,350,000
Loans	$120,461,800	Increase	$371,100
Specie	2,410,200	Increase	266,200
Legal tenders	9,644,800	Increase	215,600
Due from other banks	14,325,200	Increase	422,900
Due to other banks	17,949,200	Increase	422,100
Deposits	44,381,200	Increase	473,300
Circulation	25,749,100	Decrease	413,000

RAILROAD OFFICERS' ELECTION.

HARTFORD, Conn., Nov. 18.—At the annual meeting of the stockholders of the Connecticut and Western Railroad, to-day, the following directors were elected: Wm. H. Barnum and A. H. Holley, of Salisbury; G. M. Bartholomew, A. E. Burr, N. B. Stevens, C. H. Chapman, and J. B. Bunce, of Hartford; Byron Loomis, of Duffield; Wm. L. Gilbert and Geo. Dudley, of Winstead; E. T. Butler, of Norfolk; Fred. Watson, of Canaan; G. H. Brown and Washington Hollow, of New-York.

LAW REPORTS.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

COURT OF APPEALS—ALBANY, N. Y., Nov. 18.—Following is the Court of Appeals Day Calendar for Nov. 19: Nos. 34, 32, 85, 86, 93, 89, 80, 79.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—Held by Barrett, J.—34, Davis, Receiver, vs. Omber; 65, Ames et al. vs. Redlich; 82, Fiske vs. New-York Fertilizing Manufacturing Company; 87, Levy vs. Levy; 98, Kindberger vs. Weinberger; 102, Goodkind vs. [illegible] et al.; 103, Dilliber vs. Bauch et al.; 104, Garthe vs. Goldstein; 115, Harris vs. Bewley; 117, Garthe vs. Goldstein.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM—Adjourned for the Term.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—Part I.—Adjourned for the Term.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—Part II.—Held by Van Brunt, J.—2144, Morgan vs. Mayor, &c., of New-York; 2334, Brown vs. Mayor, &c., of New-York; 1278, Woodward S. P. Manufacturing Company vs. Chase; 1420, Smith vs. Mayor, &c., of New-York; 680, Alexander vs. Hegeman; 274, Willett, Administratrix, vs. Kipp et al.; 442, Archer vs. O'Brien, Sheriff; 1086, Willenberger et al. vs. Kelly, Sheriff; 1090, Winchester et al. vs. Bentley et al.; 1372, Babcock vs. Smith; 498, Wood et al. vs. Pell; 928, Ritter vs. Boody; 1376, [illegible] vs. Weir; 1378, Kohlsaat vs. Devoe; 1380, [illegible] et al. vs. Union Railroad and Transportation Company; 1384, Foster vs. National Ice Company, [illegible] New-York; 1386, Lowenthal vs. Mayor, &c., New-York; 1390, Webb vs. Welsch; 1396, [illegible] vs. [illegible] et al.; 1398, Briggs vs. McKee.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—Part I.—Held by Curtis, J.—1309, Fassit vs. The Mayor, &c.; 661, Moyes vs. Hough; 343½, Jones vs. O'Brien, Sheriff; 379, Travers vs. Same; 69, Eaton vs. Luyster; 583, [illegible] vs. [illegible]kuchen; 595, Romerts vs. East River National Bank; 653, Petrie vs. Poillon; 829, Bush vs. Field; 699, [illegible] vs. Kelly, Sheriff; 703, Livingston vs. Keech; 705, [illegible]gee vs. Duhme; 61, Schenk et al. vs. Morris; 743, Allen vs. Thompson; 761, Burns vs. Moore.

SUPERIOR COURT—Part II.—Held by Van Vorst, J.—772, Hart vs. Russell, Jr.; 390½, Bailey vs. Griswold et al.; 820, Coffey vs. Home Life Insurance Company; 278, Reade vs. Clark et al.; 804, Gardener vs. Cockerill et al.; 1321, Magnin et al. vs. Dinsmore; 732, Phibbs, Administratrix, vs. Baker; 658, Kincaid vs. Durnelle; 766, Reichert vs. Bedmann; 514, [illegible] et al. vs. Ohio and Mississippi Railroad Company; 740, Werner vs. Naegler; 568, Wood vs. Wood; 748, Blackledge vs. Comstock et al.; 754, Brady vs. Callaghan; 750, Grupe, by guardian, vs. Rodman; 716, Howland vs. Murphy; 822, Pfeiffer vs. Martine; 464, Patterson vs. Stettaner; 819, Jessup et al. vs. Steurer.

COMMON PLEAS—Trial Term—Part I.—Adjourned until Thursday.

GENERAL TERM—Adjourned for the Term.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—Part I.—Held by Joachimsen, J.—2548, Lewis vs. Fish; 2361, Schenck vs. Erie Railway Company; 2536, Schulze vs. [illegible]; 2542, Howard vs. Huylan; 3006, Sage et al. vs. [illegible]; 3200, Johnson vs. Rosenstock; 3567, Bernstein vs. McDonnell et al.; 3024, Derby vs. Conlin; 3028, [illegible] vs. Mountcastle; 3030, Gerkein et al. vs. Marshall; 3036, Murtagh vs. Keyes; 3040, Gerchel vs. Kuchler; 2042, Mode vs. Heyman; 3046, Bedevia vs. Simpson.

MARINE COURT—Part II.—Held by Gross, J.—2507, Cohen vs. Koehler; 2999, Jones vs. O'Donoghue; 2881, Weiss vs. Burckhardt; 2377, Washington vs. Hatton; 2427, Thorn et al. vs. Yelpman; 2691, Hilmers et al. vs. Harstow et al.; 2871, [illegible] vs. Mahon; 2873, Adee et al. vs. Wilder; 2875, Willard et al. vs. Waters; 2843, Gutterer vs. Schlesinger; 2899, Metzner vs. Germania Fire Insurance Company; 2937, Dimond vs. Young; 2965, Quackenbush vs. [illegible]ler; 2967, Moran vs. Vandepoel; 3165, Hecht vs. Schlaefer; 3166, Same vs. Same; 3547, Clements vs. Keyes; 3561, Lithauer vs. Schler.

MARINE COURT—Part III.—Held by Curtis, J.—2664, Camp vs. Johnston; 3485, Burrows vs. Raphael; 2712, Kerr et al. vs. Reilly; 2520, Frank et al. vs. Levy; 2512, Mandel vs. Adolphe; 2520, Bechlaft vs. Doscher; 2827, Langwasser vs. Eckhardt; 2674, Ahrens vs. [illegible]; 2753, Piersall vs Williams; 2808, Kordman vs. Tomnie; 2845, Snow vs. Murray, Jr.; 3042, Hode vs. Hayman; 3043, Rowbotham vs. The Necius Co-operative Manufacturing Company; 3505, Strauss et al. vs. Sporsburg; 3540, Kelley vs. Benas; 3551, Placek vs. Hollandt.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.—Held by Sutherland, J.—Edward Kenney, robbery; Richard J. Fulham, Henry Wiebrecht, John Hogan, John Shepherd, felonious assault and battery; Mary Herbert, Mary A. Scott, John Sullivan, James Hennes, Henry A. Dunn, grand larceny; Mary J. Green, petit larceny; Robert Saunders, attempt to induce perjury; Patrick Conroy, assault and battery.

DECISIONS.

COURT OF APPEALS.

ALBANY, Nov. 18.—The following decisions were rendered in the Court of Appeals to-day:

Judgments affirmed with costs—Fullerton vs. McCurdy; Root vs. The Great Western Railway Company; Voorhees vs. Burchard; Voorhees vs. [illegible].

Judgment reversed and new trial granted—Coleman vs. The People, &c.

Order reversed and proceedings remitted for rehearing on further proof, costs to abide the final decision of the court as to costs—Wilmerding & [illegible] vs. Fowler.

Order of General Term reversed, and order of Special Term affirmed with costs—Hathaway vs. Johnston.

Appeals dismissed with costs—Board of [illegible] of Cohocton vs. Wait; Costello vs. Syracuse, Binghamton and New-York Railroad Company.

Appeal dismissed without costs—People ex rel. Allen vs. Hughitt.

Appeal dismissed—People ex rel. Green vs. Smith.

Motion granted—Fellows vs. Heermans.

Ordered that motion stand over and be heard in the Commission of Appeal—Miller vs. Eggert.

Motion denied with $10 costs—People ex rel. [illegible] vs. German United Evangelical St. Stephen's Church of Buffalo.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

By Judge Barrett.

Ferguson vs. Andrews; motion denied, with $10 costs.

Kelly vs. Travis; motion denied without costs, and with leave to renew, &c.

Dime Savings Bank, of York, Penn., vs. Halsey; Cobb vs. Elmore; Crevelling et al. vs. Blanchard; Cobb vs. Seymour; Hatch vs. Bulkley; Wells vs. Quick; Mapleden vs. Dollenswelde; Raff vs. German Insurance Company; McLean vs. McDonald et al.; Goelet vs. McManus et al.; Meriden Silver Plate Company vs. Delevan; Hyde vs. Fernie et al.; Law et al. vs. Craig et al.; Clark vs. Tuomey; Rosecrans vs. Deutschland; Keeper vs. Wells; Parker et al. vs. Grimley; motions granted.

Gillender vs. Nelson, Jr., et al.; Clark vs. Tumey; Austin et al. vs. The Mayor, &c., of New-York; motions denied.

Hamilton vs. Hallenbeck; proof of service wanted.

Mechanics' and Traders' National Bank vs. Walnut; allowance of $50 granted.

Kamp vs. Kamp et al.; plaintiff's application for an extra allowance granted and $100 awarded and defendant's application denied.

In the matter, &c., Talmadge; application denied.

Dunham et al. vs. Mackie; Ferguson vs. Andrews; motions denied with $10 costs.

Sisley vs. Indiana, B. and W. Railroad Company; motion granted upon payment of $10, costs of this motion.

Lowenstein vs. Martine; motion granted with $10 costs.

Remington vs. Shaw; motion granted, except as to the $41 50 costs adjusted, &c.

Kelly vs. Travis; motion denied without costs, and with leave to renew it.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge Sedgwick.

Palmer vs. Foley; motion to discontinue denied without costs. (See memorandum.)

Dodge vs. Anderson; motion denied without costs.

Millan vs. Graham; reference ordered to clerk to take proof of the contents of exhibit. (See memorandum.)

Frye vs. Frye; order for alimony to plaintiff, and for reference.

Phibbs vs. Bouker; Reefsnyder vs. Levan; Griffith vs. Force; Knapp et al. vs. Atmayer; Johnson vs. Rutgers Fire Insurance Company; Stokes vs. British and North American Mail Steam-ship Company; orders granted.

By Judge Curtis.

Matty vs. Buttiger; order granting a new trial; costs to abide the event.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge Larremore.

In the matter, &c., Weaver Farrell vs. King; applications granted.

Walker vs. Stanton; order satisfying judgment.

Eggleston vs. Knoepfel; order not in proper form.

Richardson vs. McNeice; Board of Commissioners of Pilots vs. Nesbitt; orders signed.

Ward vs. Lemercier; report confirmed and divorce ordered.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART I.

Before Judge Curtis and a Jury.

BOMBARDING A GARDENER'S CASTLE.

Frederick Kappelman vs. John C. Cumming.—Plaintiff in this case is a market gardener, and the defendant a contractor. While defendant had men engaged in blasting rock on St. Nicholas avenue, plaintiff, who lived with his family in the immediate neighborhood of the work, claims that the work was so carelessly done that during its continuance his house was constantly bombarded with rocks, stones, and wooden blocks, his family driven out of the house on the occasion of every blast, his roof broken in by blocks falling on it, his hot-houses broken, and, as a consequence, his early plants frozen; in short, that he had been compelled to abandon the cultivation for one season of about twelve lots of the ground he rented, and almost compelled to abandon his dwelling in consequence of the acts complained of. The defense was, that the work had been performed with as much care and skill as the circumstances permitted, and, even if it had not, that plaintiff had not been damaged to the extent of $1,000, as was claimed by him. It appeared in testimony that the most grievous act of assault on plaintiff's premises—the breaking in of his roof—was done by a heavy block, and not by rocks and stones, as he had alleged in his complaint. This part of the injuries was therefore ruled out by the court, and for the remainder the jury gave plaintiff a verdict for $287 50.

G. Hanschel for plaintiff; W. H. Feitner for defendant.

RISING OF THE TIBER.

The *Italie* of the 1st November has the following:

"The Tiber overflowed its banks last night, the water not rising so high since the great inundation of 1870. This does not mean that we are menaced with a similar calamity, but only that the city will be all the better when the projected works are completed. No one, in fact, can tell what would have happened if the bad weather had lasted a day longer. The lower parts of the town are more or less submerged. In the Via dell' Orso the circulation was interdicted, and firemen in boats carried provisions to people blocked up in their houses. Before the Apollo the water has also penetrated into the street, and one can only enter the grand vestibule with trowsers tucked up to the knee. A warning to subscribers. The Tiber, however, has not yet shown itself at the box-office nor hung its paletot in the robe-room. It will not honor the representation of 'Faust' or the 'Due Foscari' with its presence this evening. The water, as usual, reached its highest elevation in the Fiumera of the Ghetto. Occupants of certain houses had to decamp with all speed, and the Questura had to find them lodgings. In the Piazza de la Rotonda the cellars of the Pantheon are completely filled and the water covers the pavement of the portico. It is hardly necessary to say that the staircase of the Ripetta is flooded, as well as part of the street opposite. Outside the Porta Angelica the river has reached the new wall at a height of three yards."

THE REPUBLICAN GENERAL COMMITTEE.

The Republican General Committee met last evening at Twenty-third street and Broadway, Hon. Hugh Gardner presiding. A petition was read from the Sixth Assembly District, requesting the Central Committee to appoint a committee to supervise the next primary election in that district. On motion, the Chairman appointed Marshall B. Blake, James W. Farr, and Col. Spencer to act as such committee, and the meeting adjourned.

THE FINANCIAL PROBLEM.

VIEWS OF SENATOR SHERMAN.

LEGISLATIVE ACTION WHICH HE PROPOSES—NECESSITY FOR SPECIE RESUMPTION AND HOW TO BRING IT ABOUT.

From Our Own Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Nov. 15, 1873.

Senator Sherman, Chairman of the Senate Committee on Finance, has been spending a few days in this city, and to-day gave to a correspondent of THE TIMES an explanation of his views on the subject of the financial legislation likely to come before Congress. These views are in substance as follows:

Mr. Sherman is in favor of a law which will authorize a convertible five per cent. United States bond with the right in the Government to an alternative redemption either in coin or bonds. Mr. Sherman considers that the rate of interest at 3.65 per cent., which has been suggested by Gen. Spinner and others, is too low. The practical failure to negotiate the United States bonds in Europe at four and four and a half per cent. would seem to close the argument as to the propriety or attempt to issue a bond in this country at 3.65. The average rate of commercial interest throughout the country is eight per cent., and no bond can be issued, or has been issued, at a lower rate than five per cent. It was with difficulty that our loan was negotiated in Europe at five per cent., and it would, consequently, be folly to authorize a new bond to be issued in the United States at 3.65. Besides, this bond, which should mark the progress to specie payments by providing for a provisional redemption, should be in itself so intrinsically valuable that it would be generally at par with gold. Such a value would not be maintained by the rate of 3.65, but probably would be by a rate of five per cent. Mr. Sherman believes that if as long ago as 1868, when the subject was first proposed, Congress had authorized United States notes to be received for five per cent. bonds at par, we should have long since been at specie payments. The notes, when received, could be paid out again to meet current expenses and for the purchase of bonds. It would be a similar reissue of notes to that which is practiced by the Bank of England, our circulation being fixed at four hundred millions. In this way, when our five per cent. bonds were worth par in gold, we should be at a specie standard. The increasing credit of the country would have brought currency to a par with gold, exactly as it has brought all forms of bonds to par, and even above par, in gold. Whether the currency would be contracted would depend entirely upon the amount of currency necessary to conduct the business of the country. It seems certain, in view of the commercial conditions of the country, that all the currency now outstanding, and even four hundred millions, could be maintained in circulation on a specie standard. In view of the large reserves that are needed by the banks, and of the gold reserve of the Treasury, and of the confidence of the people in the credit of the Government, it is improbable that, when the currency should have been brought to par through the advance of this new convertible bond, any considerable sum, except in possible case of panic, would be presented for redemption.

Mr. Sherman is confident that such a plan would secure the elasticity of the currency which has so long been desired, and would provide for specie payments, without commercial embarrassments. In this respect the views of Mr. Sherman are practically the same as they were last Winter. He considers that the restoration of the currency to a specie standard is the most important subject for Congressional legislation. The price of gold is an indication that such legislation would now be both timely and practicable. The legal-tender notes have never been so nearly at par with gold as now. It is essential to the business prosperity of the country, and due to our national honor, that we place our currency upon the solid basis of the world's money, and redeem our national obligations. It is time to remove from business transactions the element of uncertainty consequent upon a fluctuating standard of values. The dollar must be what it is promised to be, of twenty-five and five-tenths grammes of standard gold, nine-tenths fine. To the cost of everything that we buy abroad is added the depreciation of our currency, and a percentage for exchange and risk. The loss by exchange on all sales abroad is also very great. We should seek to rid ourselves of the folly of paying in gold and receiving in currency. The currency can never be made flexible until specie resumption becomes possible, since the suspension of specie payments suspends all redemptions of paper money. So long as United States notes are irredeemable, national banking notes must be irredeemable. The national banks have now no object to secure the return of their notes, and both the United States and the national banks have the advantage of a forced loan from the people, without interest, and without the burden of redemption. The reserves of the national banks, for all purposes of redemption, are a pure fiction. The public debt of the United States, in the form of United States notes, should be made as valuable as the gold which it promises to pay.

In connection with this plan Mr. Sherman proposes no contraction of the currency. Indeed, he would seem to waive the legal difference of opinion which has existed in the Senate Committee on Finance with regard to the amount of outstanding legal-tender notes; and in connection with the law authorizing the issue of this new five per cent. convertible bond, he would declare that the amount of the legal-tender circulation should never exceed four hundred millions of dollars. He would make it lawful for the Secretary of the Treasury to issue the so-called forty-four million legal-tender reserve, but would leave it unissued except as necessities might require. On the subject of the "forty-four millions reserve," Mr. Sherman still maintains that the opinion of the majority of the Senate Committee on Finance last Winter, which declared that the right to again issue does not exist, is the only tenable position. Upon being questioned concerning the recent drafts upon the reserve, Senator Sherman stated that the Secretary of the Treasury might explain his action, so that it would not, perhaps, be regarded as an inflation of the currency. The forty-four millions have been withdrawn and canceled, and cannot, consequently, be reissued. But doubtless the Secretary of the Treasury always has the power to certify that the United States Government owes any certain sum of money if he has not in his vaults the means to pay current obligations. And, in this light, the issue of any portion of the forty-four millions under circumstances which seem to make the draft necessary might be explained under the general power of the Secretary of the Treasury to issue certificates of indebtedness. But on this hypothesis the certificates, or money issued, differ in no manner from other greenbacks, and cannot be recalled, except by redemption in coin.

Mr. Sherman states that a considerable number of officers of prominent banks with whom he has conversed have indicated a willingness to retire their notes, and give up their circulation, thus withdrawing their bonds. If there is to be no approach to specie payments, and the currency is to remain permanently irredeemable, there is, Mr. Sherman thinks, no reason why all the currency should not be issued by the United States, and no reason why any of it should be issued by banks.

There is no reason for the existence of banks of issue when redemption in coin is not contemplated. There is no reason why banks should enjoy the profit of circulating notes if they do not have the burden of redeeming them.

Mr. Sherman, during his recent visit in the West, discovered that many prominent men there were unwilling to join in the general cry of inflation.

Mr. Sherman goes to New-Orleans on Monday next, with the Senate Committee on Transportation Routes to the Seaboard, of which he is a member.

INFLATION USELESS.

From the Philadelphia Press, Nov. 18.

Senator Sherman, of Ohio, who is Chairman of the Senate Finance Committee, said, in conversation to-day, that he has no doubt some wild inflation measure will be rushed through the House during the first week of the session, but he is confident it will secure its quietus in the Senate. According to the Senator, its grave will probably be the Finance Committee. He does not see how any measure of the character could bring relief to the present paralyzed condition of business, nor can he imagine how it could restore confidence in monetary circles. In his judgment the crisis, if not interfered with by Congress, will in a short time find its own remedy. While entertaining these views, Sherman admits that the masses of the people are anxious for more currency, but he thinks they do not know what is good for them, and that the fulfillment of their wishes would only result in more widespread distress.

SENATOR MORTON OPPOSED TO INFLATION.

From the Indianapolis Herald.

We have it on good authority that Senator Morton, a few days since, expressed himself to a gentleman of this city as being opposed to any inflation of the currency under any circumstances. The distinguished Senator believes that it is wisest and best to let the business of the country adapt itself to the currency, and that those who have danced themselves into disagreeable entanglements in the wild fandango of speculation, must pay the piper. If Senator Morton adheres to his views, there is not the remotest possibility of any measure of expansion passing the Senate next Winter, and the sooner people make up their minds on this basis the better.

OPINIONS OF INDIANA CONGRESSMEN.

Indianapolis merchants have lately held several meetings to discuss the financial situation, Secretary of State Curry seeming to be especially active in them. On Friday night last a committee made a report on the subject, in which they said they had conferred with the Senators and Representatives in Congress from their States, and received replies from several of the latter and one of the Senators. Senator Pratt came in person and declared that whatever was for the best interests of the commercial, manufacturing, and agricultural interests of the nation, should and would receive his most earnest support, and that the will of the people made known upon proper deliberation should be the rule by which a representative should govern his conduct; that he had no settled convictions as to what would be the best mode, but earnestly desired to have all the information furnished him that was accessible, as to the wants of the business of the country.

Mr. Coburn wrote that he believes that the effects of the present panic would hardly have extended beyond the range of the speculators of New-York had there been an ample reserve of currency provided by the Government, to which the people might have resorted in the emergency. The use of such a reserve secured by the bonds of the nation deposited in the Treasury, he says, would have enabled business men to meet their present emergencies without serious difficulty.

Mr. Morton C. Hunter advised the immediate issue of the forty-four million reserve, and says if that were done every dollar of currency in the country would be in circulation in ten days, and business fully restored. He also urges that there be no limitation in the amount of banking capital or facilities, all persons being allowed to bank "who want to, on condition that they file with the Secretary of the Treasury the amount of Government bonds, as now required by law, to secure the bill-holders." He would also amend the law so that no bank could, under any circumstances, either by loan or discount, charge or receive more than ten per cent. for the use of its money; relieve the banks from the obligation to keep greenbacks on hand with which to redeem their notes; forbid paying interest to depositors for less than three months, and so change the law that all losses of money, such as by burning, wearing out, &c., will be gained to the Government instead of the banks.

Hon. Joseph Packard thinks that more currency is the thing especially needful.

Hon. Godlove S. Orth says: "I shall most cheerfully support any measure calculated to restore confidence, to prevent the further 'shrinkage' of values, and which will furnish the people an amount of sound and reliable currency adequate to the legitimate wants of their various pursuits. This legislation on the subject of the currency, if supplemented with other legislation in reference to 'cheap transit' for our vast productions to market, will, in my judgment, soon afford a remedy, and a permanent remedy, for the burdens now pressing so heavily upon all the industrial and commercial interests of the country."

Mr. Niblack says that he is not at present prepared to offer any distinct and definite plan or policy of his own, but he is listening, and trying to learn from others who have made the finances of the country more a specialty than he has. It was stated that Senator Morton had been unexpectedly called away from the city, and therefore could not accept the committee's invitation.

CANADA.

SIR JOHN A. MACDONALD DECLINES THE TORONTO NOMINATION—A SCHOONER ASHORE.

TORONTO, Ontario, Nov. 18.—Sir John A. Macdonald has declined the nomination for the Western Division of Toronto, on the ground that it would be unfair to his Kingston constituents to leave them.

PORT COLBORNE, Nov. 18.—The schooner J. G. McGrath, with a cargo of coal, from Cleveland, for Toronto, is reported ashore on Long Point.

The wind is north-east, and snow is falling.

TROUBLE AMONG THE INDIANS OF THE NORTH-WEST.

OTTAWA, Nov. 18.—Information has been received at the Department of Justice from Lieut. Gov. Morris, at Manitoba, that a true bill for murder has been found by the Grand Jury against Riel and Lapine. The Dominion is reported to have information of serious disturbances among the Indian tribes in the North-west. Some uneasiness in consequence is felt in the settlement—more so because of the suspicion that the half-breeds are connected with the fomenting of the disturbances.

THE OTTAWA LUMBER TRADE.

OTTAWA, Nov. 18.—Careful compilations show that there will be seven and a half million feet of white pine taken out of the Ottawa lumbering district this season against twelve millions and a half last year. There will be at least two and a quarter million feet of red pine. Wages are reduced five to seven dollars per month lower than last year, and provisions are cheaper.

VESSELS FROZEN IN IN THE LACHINE CANAL—HEAVY LOSS APPREHENDED.

MONTREAL, Nov. 18.—The through traffic on the Lachine Canal is completely blocked by the heavy ice-jam above St. Gabriel lock. Among the steamers now fast in the ice are the propellers Alma, Munroe, Calabria, Armenia, City of Ottawa, Corinthian, the J. B. A., Mark Twain, Columbia, Shickaluna, Bruno, and Prussia. The ice in front of the Alma and Munroe is packed many feet thick, and it is believed reaches to the bottom of the canal. So early and severe a snap has not been experienced for years. The loss to shippers and forwarders if the boats are obliged to remain where they are will be great.

An investigation into the loss of the steamer Bavarian has commenced in the rooms of the Harbor Commissioners, before Mr. Risley, C. E., of Toronto, Chairman of the Board of Engineers for the Dominion.

IMMIGRATION AT BOSTON.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 18.—Official returns made to the Bureau of Statistics show that there arrived at the port of Boston during the quarter ended Sept. 30, 1873, 9,254 immigrants, of whom 4,550 were males, and 4,704 females. Ages—Under fifteen years of age, 2,075; fifteen and under forty years of age, 6,066; forty years of age and over, 1,113. Nationalities—From England, 2,920; Ireland, 2,727; Scotland, 271; Wales, 8; Nova Scotia, 1,054; Azores, 753; Germany, 479; Sweden, 318; Prince Edward Island, 272; Newfoundland, 150; Russia, 33; Cape de Verde Islands, 27; Norway, 26; Poland, 26; Denmark, 20; balance scattering. These immigrants represent 183 different occupations. Those twenty years of age and over were: Servants, 12 males and 1,120 females; laborers, 1,951 males and 18 females; merchants, 76; clerks, 55; carpenters, 74; joiners, 39; blacksmiths, 26; cotton weavers, 20; weavers not specified, 45 males and 3 females; engineers and engine-drivers, 26; tailors, 41 males and 4 females; spinners, 23 males and 5 females; shoe-makers, 24; printers, 22; seamen, 182; and mariners, 51. Only five passengers died on the voyage.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE—NOV. 18.

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—10 A. M.

300 Western Union....58¼	800 Lake Shore....... 67
1300 do....... 58⅛	100 do.........c. 67¼
500 do....... 58⅜	200 do....... 67⅜
1000 do....... 58¼	200 do....... 67⅜
400 do....... 58⅛	1000 do....... 67¼
2300 do....... 58	200 do....... 67⅛
100 do.......b3. 58⅛	200 do.......c. 67
500 do....... 58⅛	200 do.......c. 67⅛
800 do....... 58	100 do....... 67¼
400 do....... 58⅛	200 do.......c. 67¼
200 do....... 58¼	300 do.......s3. 67¼
500 do....... 58⅜	200 do....... 67⅜
1600 do....... 58¼	100 do.......c. 67⅜
200 do.......c. 58¼	500 do....... 67¼
600 do....... 58⅛	800 do.......s3. 67⅜
200 Pacific Mail.... 28	200 do....... 67⅛
100 do....... 27⅞	400 do....... 67⅛
700 Union Pacific.... 20⅜	100 do....... 67¼
500 do.......c. 20⅜	100 North-west. Pref. 62⅞
700 do....... 20¼	200 do.......s3. 62
700 N. Y. C. & Hud.... 87⅝	200 do....... 62¼
200 do.......c. 87⅜	200 North-western.... 39½
400 do.......c. 87¼	300 Ohio & Miss...... 24¼
200 do....... 87⅜	600 do....... 24⅝
600 do....... 87¼	1000 do....... 24½
200 Erie Railway..... 42	300 do.......s3. 24½
100 Rock Island...... 88	300 do.......c. 24½
83 do....... 87½	200 C., C. & I. C...... 19¾
300 do....... 88	25 do....... 20
300 St. Paul Pref..... 53½	500 Tol. & Wab...... 40½
100 St. Paul.....b30. 29¼	500 do....... 40⅝
700 do....... 29	200 do....... 40⅜
200 do....... 28⅞	500 do....... 40¼
100 do....... 29	400 do....... 40
100 do....... 29⅛	100 do.......s3. 40
200 do....... 29⅜	300 do....... 40⅛
100 do....... 29¼	300 do....... 40¼
200 do....... 29⅜	100 do....... 40⅜
200 do....... 29½	100 Pac. R. of Mo.... 27½

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—10:15 A. M.

$1,000 U.S.5-20C.,'64.109⅛	$15,000 U. S. 6s. Cur.110¼

FIRST BOARD—10:30 A. M.

$1,000 N.Y.7sBy.Reg.104	600 C. & R. I. R.b. c. 87¾
1,000 Bkln.6s, W. L. 90¼	200 do....... 87½
1,000 Mich.Cen.8s..107	100 C.& P.R.G'd..b. c. 78
3,000 C.&T.S.F. bds. 98½	200 do....... 78¾
1,000 L. S. Con., R.. 91¼	10 C. & N. W'n Pf.. 63½
2,000 U. P. R. 1st.... 75¼	100 do....... 61¾
4,000 do....... 75½	200 do..b. c.s3. 62
20,000 U.P.10s, Inc... 54	300 do.....b30. 62⅝
3,000 do.......c. 53½	100 do....... 62¼
10,000 do.....s10. 53	300 U. Pac. R.....b. c. 20¼
1,000 do....... 53	100 do.....b3. 20¼
1,000 I. C. Bds..b. c.100½	500 do....... 20⅜
5,000 C. &N.W'n1st. 94	300 do....... 20¼
3,000 Tol.&Wab. 2d. 83	900 do....... 20⅛
1,000 T.&W.Eq.Bds. 70	100 do.......c. 20
4,000 T.& W. 1st.St. Louis Div... 81¼	300 do.......s3. 20
	600 do....... 20
5,000 Gt.W'n1st,'88. 91	800 do....... 19⅞
6,000 Gt. W'n 2d.... 76	100 do....... 19¾
2,000 M.&Essex 1st.100½	100 do....... 19⅞
6,000 O.&M.Con.S.F. 88	200 do....... 20
5,000 Iowa Mid. 1st. 85	100 do.......c. 20
3,000 B.,H.&Erie1st. 25	700 do....... 20⅛
1,000 C.,C.&I.C.,1st. 77½	300 do.......b3. 20⅛
2,000 L.&N.Con.,'98. 87	900 do.....b15. 20⅛
1,000 W. U. Tel 7s.. 88	100 do.......c. 20⅛
1,000 U.P.7s,L'dGt.. 70	100 do....... 20
20 Park Bank....... 120	500 do.....s30. 19¾
100 Pac.Mail S.S. Co.. 27¾	700 do.......s3. 19⅞
200 do....... 27⅝	500 do....... 19⅞
10 do....... 28	30 N.J. Central R.... 92¼
500 do..b. c.s3. 27½	20 do....... 92
100 do....... 27½	100 do....... 92½
100 do....... 27⅝	100 H.& St.Jo. R.... 22½
100 do.......c. 27½	300 do..b. c.s3. 22½
200 do....... 27⅜	300 H.&St.J.R.Pf.b. c. 29½
300 do....... 27½	400 B.,H.&E.R..b. c. 1½
300 do.......c. 27⅝	30 C., B. & Q. R.... 93
200 do....... 27½	200 L.S.&M.So.b. c. 67¼
5 U. S. Express.... 58½	200 do....... 67¼
300 Erie Railway.b. c. 41½	800 do....... 67⅜
100 do....... 41⅛	200 do.......b3. 67½
200 do....... 41	300 do....... 67¼
200 do....... 41⅜	200 do....... 67⅛
2000 W. U. Tel..b. c. 58¼	100 do.......s3. 67
200 do.......c. 58¼	300 do....... 67
400 do....... 58⅜	100 do.......c. 66⅞
600 do....... 58	400 do....... 66⅞
100 do.......s3. 58	400 do....... 66¾
400 do....... 58	100 do....... 66⅞
1300 do....... 57⅞	800 do....... 68
200 do.......c. 57⅞	200 do....... 67⅛
1800 do....... 57¾	100 do.......c. 67
1700 do....... 57⅝	100 do....... 67⅛
100 do.......c. 57⅝	20 do....... 67½
400 do.......c. 57¾	300 do....... 67
300 do.......c. 57¾	100 do.....s10. 67
100 do....... 58⅞	100 do....... 67⅛
900 do....... 58	200 do.......c. 67
800 do....... 58⅛	200 M.&St.P.R.b.c.s3. 29
100 do.......c. 58⅛	300 do....... 29
200 do....... 58¼	100 do.......c. 29
600 do....... 58⅛	100 do....... 29⅜
200 do.......c. 57⅞	50 do....... 29½
300 do....... 58	100 do....... 29¼
600 do....... 57⅞	200 do.......s3. 29¼
2000 do....... 57¾	100 do....... 29⅛
Mich. Cen. R..b. c. 81	800 do.......c. 29
15 Panama R....... 86	300 M.&St.P.Pf.b. c. 53½
40 C. & Alton R..... 93	200 T.,W. & W'n.b. c. 40¼
100 P.,Ft.W.&C. G'd.. 85	100 do....... 40⅛
100 N.Y.C.&H.R..b. c. 87⅜	200 do....... 40
100 do....... 87½	100 do.......c. 40
100 do.......c. 87½	100 do....... 39⅞
200 do....... 87⅜	100 do.......s3. 39⅞
300 do....... 87¼	600 do....... 40⅛
200 do....... 87⅛	300 do.......c. 40
500 do....... 86⅞	100 St.L.,K.C.&N.Pf. 30
200 do.......c. 86⅞	15 Rens. & Sar. R.... 99
1800 do....... 86¾	100 N.Y.,N.H.&H.b. c.121½
100 do.......c. 86¾	100 O. & Miss.R.b. c. 24⅜
300 do....... 86⅝	30 do....... 25
200 do....... 86⅞	100 do....... 24½
700 do....... 87	600 do....... 24⅝
400 do....... 87⅛	500 do....... 24¼
500 do....... 87	1300 do....... 24⅛
500 do....... 86⅞	100 do.......s3. 24⅛
100 do.......s3. 86⅞	200 do....... 24¼
100 do....... 87	200 do....... 24⅛
100 C.&N.W.R.b. c. c. 39¼	1000 do.....s30. 24
300 do....... 39	100 do....... 24⅛
100 do....... 39½	300 do.......c. 24
100 do.......s3. 39¼	100 do.....s10. 24
100 do....... 39⅞	100 C.,C.&I.C.R.b. c. 19⅝
300 do....... 39½	100 do....... 19½

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—12:15 AND 2:15 P. M.

$500 U.S.6s,C.,'81..110	7,000 U.S.10-40C.b. c.107½
2,500 do....2¼.114¼	5,000 do....2¼.108
5,000 U.S.5-20C.,'67, 2¼......114	3,000 do....... 108¼
	2,000 U.S. 5-20 C.,'65, new....... 112¼
1,000 do...small.311	1,000 U.S.5-20C.,'65.109¾
10,000 U.S.5s.,R.,'81.109	500 do....2¼.110
20,000 do....b.c.108¾	
15,000 do....b.c.109	

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—12:30 O'CLOCK.

$5,000 Tenn. 6s, new. 71	100 Lake Shore R.b3. 67
100 U. S. Express..s3. 57	500 do.....s30. 66⅝
300 Pacific Mail..... 27½	800 do....... 66⅞
100 do....... 27½	100 do.....s10. 67
700 Western Un. Tel. 57⅝	100 do....... 66¾
500 do....... 57¾	800 do....... 66⅞
300 do.......s3. 57⅝	100 do....... 66¾
2300 do....... 57⅝	100 Rock Island R..c. 87½
100 do.......c. 57⅝	300 do....... 87⅜
1200 do....... 57¾	300 do....... 87½
400 N. Y. C. & Hud.R. 86⅞	100 do....... 87⅜
600 do....... 86¾	100 St. Paul R....... 29⅛
100 do....... 86⅞	100 St. Paul R. Pref... 53
200 do....... 87	100 Han. & St.Jo.Pref. 29⅜
300 do....... 86⅞	200 do....... 29
200 Erie Railway..... 40⅞	200 do....... 29½
100 do....... 40¾	100 Han. & St. Jo. R... 22¼
100 do....... 40½	100 do.......s8. 22
100 Union Pac. R..s3. 19⅞	200 Ohio & Miss..s3. 24
100 do....... 20	600 do....... 24
400 do....... 19⅞	100 do....... 23⅞
100 Tol. & Wab. R...c. 39¼	200 do....... 24
200 do....... 40	

SECOND BOARD—1 P. M.

$5,000 Mo. St. 6s..b.c. 87	100 Erie Railway..b.c. 39½
2,000 N.Y.C. 6s,'83. 88	100 do....... 40½
1,000 O. & M. C. S.F. 88½	500 do.....s30. 40
2,000 U. Pac. 1st.b.c. 75	100 Harlem Railroad.109¼
1,000 N. J.Cen.1st.n.100½	100 do.....b. c.108¾
1,000 L. S. Con.R.bs. 91⅜	70 Ch. & N. W.Pf.b.c. 62
10,000 Chi. & Alt. Inc. 90	130 do....... 61¾
1,000 D., L.& W. 1st. 99½	20 do....... 62¼
73 Del.&H.Canal Co.106	100 do....... 62
35 do....... 105⅝	100 C. & N. W..b.c.s3. 39
800 W. Un. Tel...b. c. 57⅝	100 do....... 39
1700 do....... 57½	50 L. S. & M. So. R... 67
100 do.......c. 57½	300 do.....b. c. 66⅝
1800 do....... 57⅜	100 do.......b3. 66¾
100 do.......b3. 57⅜	800 do....... 66½
500 do....... 57½	300 do....... 66⅜
100 do....... 57⅝	600 do....... 66⅝
3500 do....... 57¼	200 do....... 66⅛
700 do....... 57⅝	200 do....... 66
200 do....... 57½	200 do....... 65⅞
200 do....... 57⅜	200 Un. Pac. R...b. c. 19⅞
100 do....... 57¼	900 do....... 19⅝
1700 do....... 57⅛	400 do.......s3. 19¾
200 do....... 57	300 do....... 19⅝
2400 do....... 57⅛	500 do....... 19½
1900 do....... 57¼	100 Ch. & R. I....b. c. 87½
1000 do....... 57⅛	200 do....... 87¼
2500 do....... 57	100 Mil. & St. P...b. c. 28⅞
300 do....... 56⅞	200 do....... 28¾
100 Con. Coal, Md.b.c. 43½	100 do....... 28½
100 Pacific Mail..b. c. 28	300 do....... 28¾
100 do....... 27¼	100 do....... 28⅝
200 do....... 27⅞	100 M. & St.P. Pf..b.c. 52¾
100 do....... 27½	100 Tol.,W.& W. b.c.c. 39¾
200 Panama R...b. c. 85	100 do....... 39¾
500 N. Y. C. & H.R.b.c. 86⅝	100 do.......b3. 39⅞
600 do....... 86½	100 do....... 39⅞
400 do....... 86⅝	100 do....... 39¾
100 do.....s60. 86	200 do....... 39⅝
100 do....... 86¾	65 N. J. Cen. R...b. c. 92
100 do....... 86⅝	200 Del., L. & W...b. c. 90
100 do.......s3. 86½	100 Mor. & Essex R... 86¾
300 do....... 86⅜	9 do.....b. c. 86⅝
460 do....... 86¼	100 N.Y.,N.H. & H.b.c.123
50 do....... 86⅛	100 H. & St. Jo. R... 22½
100 do....... 86⅜	200 H. & St. Jo. Pref.. 29½
700 do....... 86¼	100 Ohio & Miss..b. c. 24
800 do....... 86⅛	200 do....... 23⅞

SALES FROM 2:30 TO 3 P. M.

200 Western Un. Tel. 57	100 Canton......... 59
2300 do....... 56⅞	100 Union Pacific R.. 19⅜
1300 do....... 56¾	400 do....... 19⅝
800 do....... 56⅞	200 do....... 19⅝
1800 do....... 57	100 do....... 19¾
700 do....... 57⅛	100 do....... 19⅞
800 do....... 57¼	100 do.......s3. 19⅞
700 do....... 57⅜	400 do....... 20
500 do....... 57½	200 do....... 20⅜
500 do....... 57½	200 do....... 20¼
500 do....... 57¾	600 do....... 20⅛
600 do....... 57⅝	800 do....... 20¼
800 do....... 57½	100 Rock Island R.... 87¼
300 do....... 57⅝	100 do....... 87⅛
1200 do....... 57⅜	500 do....... 87¼
100 N. Y. C. & Hud. R. 86	100 do....... 87½
100 do.....s10. 86	400 St. Paul R....... 28½
1200 do....... 86⅛	100 do....... 28⅜
500 do....... 86⅝	100 do....... 28¼
200 do....... 86½	100 do....... 28⅜
500 do....... 86⅝	100 do....... 28¾
600 do....... 86¾	100 do....... 28⅞
400 do....... 86⅝	100 do....... 28¾
100 Pacific Mail..... 27½	200 do....... 29
100 do....... 27¼	100 St. Paul R. Pref... 52¾
100 do....... 27⅜	200 do....... 53
100 do....... 27¼	500 Tol. & Wab. R.... 39⅝
200 do....... 28	200 do....... 39¾
25 Erie Railway..... 43	300 do....... 39⅞
50 do....... 41	100 do....... 40
100 do....... 40¼	100 do.......b3. 40
10 North-western R. 39½	200 do....... 50½
100 do....... 38⅞	100 do.......b3. 50¼
300 do....... 39	100 N. Y., N. H. & H...122
110 N. Western Pref... 61	400 Ohio & Miss. R.... 23⅞
100 Lake Shore R.... 65⅞	310 do....... 24
100 do....... 65¾	100 do....... 24⅛
100 do....... 65⅞	300 do....... 24
300 do....... 66	200 do....... 23⅞
100 do.......s3. 66	1200 do....... 23¾
550 do....... 66⅛	100 Han. & St. Jo. R.... 21⅝
200 do....... 66¼	100 do....... 22
1100 do....... 66½	100 Han. & St. Jo. Prf. 29
400 do....... 66⅝	100 C., C. & I. C. R.... 19
800 do....... 66½	

TUESDAY, Nov. 18.—P. M.

There was a somewhat improved demand for Bills on London to-day for Wednesday's steamer, and the 60 days' rate recovered to 97 ₱ cent., (or by the old reckoning 106⅛ ₱ cent.,) and sight was 98½@98¾ ₱ cent. (or 108@108¼ ₱ cent.) This improvement is very acceptable, as the low rates of yesterday had already led to the transmission of £50,000 from London this morning.

The impression as to strong measures at Washington on the Cuban affair had the further effect to-day of advancing the sales of Gold from 109½ to 110@110⅛@110⅜@110@109⅞ ₱ cent. The speculation in the Gold Room on this question was very feverish, and would, perhaps, be more decisive but for the low ruling of Exchange, and the probability that the demand to pay Customs, for some four or six weeks to come, will fall far short of the Gold payments out of the Treasury for Gold Interest and on the United States 5-20s of 1862 called in for redemption. The speculators for a rise have to pay pretty full Interest for carrying over their balances, and the ease in the general look of the Money market is not so decided as yesterday. The report is that both Greenbacks and National Bank Notes are wanted at the Cotton ports of the South.

In the Stock Exchange the buoyancy on the Share speculation was less marked than on Monday, and the extreme differences between the sales of the two days were 1½@2 ₱ cent. In the afternoon the market was better again, and after a day's business of considerable activity in Western Telegraph, New-York Central, Lake Shore, and in the lighter Road Stocks of the West, the quotations closed as follows, compared with Monday night.

The truth seems to be, in respect to the present *Bull* movement on Telegraph and the New-York and Western Roads, that it is almost exclusively confined to the Street. The outside public are not yet satisfied that the effects of the crisis are over, and people who are ordinarily ready to take a turn at the Stock Exchange, after a great decline, are not quite assured of the permanent or reliable improvement which the immediate rise of 10@12 ₱ cent. would denote. If we are not greatly mistaken in this construction of the causes influencing the market, we shall look for frequent sudden reactions in the rise, such as we had this morning, for a week or two to come. We do not hesitate this afternoon to repeat the intimation thrown out at the close of last week, and again yesterday, that the Brokers place great stress upon the probable failure of the Bank Report, to be acted upon on Thursday at the Clearing-house, in the direction of doing away with Interest on Deposits and the Certification of Checks. They confidently expect to soon have the same swing in the use of Country Bank balances, and the free certification of their own Checks—the great spurs to speculation—as before the crisis. And undoubtedly a good many very selfish interests are at work among both Banks and Brokers to make these predictions come true.

Closing Quotations—Nov. 18.

	Monday.	Tuesday.
United States New 5s	109	109
U. S. 5-20s, May and November	110	110
U. S. 5-20s, January and July	113¾	114
American Gold	109½	109¾
Bills on London, 60 days	106⅛	106½
N. Y. Central and Hudson	87⅝	88⅝
Chicago and Rock Island	88⅜	87⅝
Pacific Mail	28⅛	27⅞
St. Paul Common	29¾	28⅞
Ohio and Mississippi	24¾	23¾
Western Union	58⅝	57¼
Erie	43	40⅝
Union Pacific	20⅝	20
Lake Shore	67⅝	66½
Toledo and Wabash	40⅞	40⅛
Harlem	109¾	108¾
North-west	40¼	39⅛

UNITED STATES TREASURY,
NEW-YORK, Nov. 18, 1873.

Gold receipts	$563,381 22
Gold payments	513,723 79
Gold balance	49,554,235 86
Currency receipts	491,949 84
Currency payments	251,305 10
Currency balance	9,538,870 60
Customs	368,000 00

The last prices for the various Public Funds of the United States are as follows:

6 ₱ cent. reg., '81...113¾	5-20 coup., n. i., '65..112½
6 ₱ cent. coup., '81...114¼	5-20 reg., '67...112½
5-20 reg., '62...108	5-20 coup., '67...114
5-20 coup., '62...108	5-20 reg., '68...112½
5-20 reg., '64...108¼	5-20 coup., '68...113½
5-20 coup., '64...109½	10-40 reg...107¾
5-20 reg., '65...109	10-40 coup...108¼
5-20 coup., '65...110	5s coup., '81...109
5-20 reg., n. i., '65...111½	6s Currency...110¼

The following bids were made at the Exchange Board to-day for the Railroad Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s, 1883.. 86	Ill. & So. Iowa 1st.. 80
N. Y. Cen. 6s, 1887.. 87	Gal. & Chi. Ext..... 98
N. Y. Cen. 6s, r. e... 85	Gal. & Chi. 2d..... 91
N. Y. Cen. 6s, sub'n. 86	Chi., R. I. & Pacific.101
Erie 3d Mort. 7s,'83.. 92½	Morris & Essex 1st..100
Erie 4th Mort. 7s,'80. 90	Morris & Essex 2d.. 95
Erie 5th Mort. 7s,'88. 90¾	N. J. Cen. 1st, new..100⅜
Long Dock Bonds.... 90½	N. J. So. 1st, 7s... 40½
Hud.R.7s2dM.S.F.'85 103	P., F. W. & Chi. 1st.100½
Alb. & Sus. 1st Bds.. 97½	P., F. W. & C. 3d.... 86
Alb. & Sus. 2d Bds... 90	Clev. & Pitts. 3d.... 95
Mich. C. Con.7s.1902 91	Clev. & Pitts. 4th... 86
Mich. C. 1st M. 8s,'82.107	Chi. & Alt. S. F..... 95
Chi., Bur. & Q.8s,1st.105¾	Chi. & Alt. 1st......102
Mich. So. 7s, 2d.... 91	Chi. & Alt. Inc..... 90
Mich. S.& N.I.S.F.7s. 97	Ohio & Miss. cons... 86
Clev., P. & A. o. bds. 90¼	Ohio & Miss. 2d..... 70
Lake Shore Div. B'ds 87½	Dub. & S. City 1st.. 91
Lake S. Con. Coup. B. 91½	St. L. & I. M. 1st.... 90¼
Pa.R.7s guart'd by Mo 94¼	St. L. & I. M. 2d.... 71
Cen. Pa. Gold Bonds. 90	M. & St.P.1st,8s.P.D.100
Union Pac.1st M.B'ds 75	M.&S.P.1st,73-10P.D 86
U. P. Land Grants 7s. 69½	M.&St.P.1st, LaC. D. 82½
Union Pa. Income 10s 51	M.&St.P.1st,I.&M.D. 70
Ill. Cen. 7s, '75......100¼	M. & St. P. 1st, I.& D. 77
Alt. & T. H. 1st..... 94	M.& St.P.1st, H.& D. 70
Chi. & N. W. S. F... 96	M. & St.P,1st,C. & M. 70
Chi. & N. W. ext. bs. 82½	Mil. & St. Paul 2d... 70
Chi. & N. W. 1st..... 93½	Chi. & Mil. 1st..... 91
C.&N.W.coup. G. bs. 81	Joliet & Chi. 1st.....102
Han. & St.J. 8s,conv. 71	Col., C. & I. C. 1st... 77½
Del., L. & W. 1st.... 97	Col., C. & I. C. 2d... 60
Del., L. & W. 2d..... 97½	Tol., P. & W. E. D... 70
D., L. & W. 7s, conv. 96	Tol., P. & W., W. D. 70
Tol. & W. 1st ext.... 90	N. Y. & N. H. 6s..... 95
T.& W.1st, St. L. div. 80	Bos., H. & E. 1st, 7s. 24
Tol. & Wab. 2d...... 82½	Bos., H. & E. guar.. 30
T. & W. cons. conv.. 68	Ced. F. & Minn. 1st. 69¼
Gt. West. 1st, '93.... 75	

PHILADELPHIA STOCKS—NOV. 18.

Telegraphed to Messrs. E. D. Randolph & Co.

	Bid.	Asked.
City 6s, old	97	....
City 6s, new	101⅞	102
Camden and Amboy	114½	....
Pennsylvania Central	88½	88¾
Reading	105	106
Lehigh Valley	55¾	56
Catawissa Preferred	39½	39¾
Philadelphia and Erie	18	18¼
Northern Central	24	....
Lehigh Navigation	27¼	27⅜
Lehigh Gold Loan	85½	86

Another very liberal return is made this week of the produce exports of the port, which are up to the value of $7,603,599, including $2,867,046 to Liverpool, $311,967 to London, $486,910 to Glasgow, $255,621 to Dublin, $159,195 to Queenstown, $412,637 to Havre, $457,561 to Antwerp, $488,364 to Bremen, $172,130 to Hamburg, $112,641 to Rotterdam, $116,926 to Gibraltar, $177,880 to Cuba, $123,269 to Hayti, and $183,750 to Chili, as the most important items.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

REAL ESTATE MORTGAGE BONDS,
COUPON OR REGISTERED, INTEREST 7 PER CENT.,
Guaranteed by the
EQUITABLE TRUST COMPANY,
$1,000,000 CAPITAL.
For sale at the office of the Company
No. 76 Cedar-st., New-York.
JONATHAN EDWARDS, President.

STOCKS AND BONDS PURCHASED FOR CASH or sixty days, by
R. STUYVESANT,
No. 72 Broadway.

UNITED STATES COURTS.

Frederick Daniel, a colored waiter, who had been charged with stealing $2 50 from a fellow waiter on board the steamer State of New-York, from Hartford to this port, was discharged by Commissioner Shields....A distillery at Thirty-ninth street and North River was recently seized on the ground that spirits had been illegally removed from the premises. On Monday night Deputy Marshals Dowley and Hackett went to the distillery in order to remove the property, but when they approached the place they were assaulted by a gang of rowdies armed with knives and clubs. The officers called upon the Police to aid them, but they say that the Police rendered them very little assistance, and they were finally driven away from the distillery.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, Nov. 18, 1873.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, pks	53	Hides, bdls	642
Copper, bbls	124	Skins, bales	16
Copper, cakes	323	Leather, sides	16,281
Dried Fruit, pks	118	Tallow, pks	24
Eggs, bbls	2,305	Grease, pks	73
Flour, bbls	19,494	Pork, pks	279
Wheat, bushels	207,509	Beef, pks	454
Corn, bushels	79,500	Cut-meats, pks	828
Oats, bushels	38,775	Lard, tcs	671
Malt, bushels	750	Butter, pks	4,628
Barley, bushels	12,729	Cheese, pks	8,625
Peas, bushels	7,951	Resin, bbls	1,222
Grass-seed, bags	160	Spirits Turp., bbls	318
Meal, bbls	1,372	Pitch, bbls	215
Meal, bags	500	Starch, pks	770
Cotton, bales	2,297	Tobacco, hhds	54
Beans, bbls	102	Tobacco, pks	121
Hops, bales	19	Wool, bales	58
Hides, No.	1,592	Whisky, bbls	424

The export clearances hence for European ports, as reported at the Merchants' Exchange, Pine street, were as follows:

By the bark Amadine, for London—31,413 bushels Wheat.

By the brig Atalanta, for Antwerp—137 bags Clover-seed, 230 pks. Starch, 500 tcs. Lard, 110 bbls. Shoe-pegs, 1,050 bags Coffee, 2,658 bushels Rye.

By the bark Jane Young, for Liverpool—2,679 bbls. Refined Petroleum, 120 bbls. Spirits Turpentine, 15 bbls. Lubricating-oil, 12 cases Kerosene.

By the bark Northern Queen, for Bremen—5,363 bbls. Refined Petroleum.

By the bark Canada, for Leghorn—2,390 bbls. Alcohol.

By the bark Pulcinella, for Bristol—18,842 bushels Wheat.

COAL—Has been in moderate request since our last, with Liverpool House Cannel quoted at $20; do. Gas, $14; Scotch, $10; Anthracite, from yard, at $5 50@$6 50 ₱ ton.

COFFEE—Has been very quiet, but quoted about steady. No transactions in invoices reported. We quote invoices thus: Rio, ordinary, 18¾c.@19c.; fair, 19¾c.@20c.; good, 21c.@21¼c.; prime, 21¾c.@22c., gold, ₱ lb., 60 days' credit; Rio, in job lots, 19c.@23c., gold; Java, 26c.@28½c.; Maracaibo, 22½c.@24½c.; Laguayra, 21½c.@23c.; San Domingo, 19c., gold. Jobbing trade moderate.

COTTON—Has been in fair demand for early delivery on the basis of previous quotations. Sales, 2,742 bales (of which 650 bales were to arrive,) including 1,520 bales to shippers, 1,072 bales to spinners, and 150 bales in transit. The dealings for forward delivery have been on a restricted scale, with prices quoted ¼c. ₱ lb. higher, but closing less firmly. Sales have been reported since our last of 12,100 bales, (of which 3,300 were on last evening and 8,800 bales to-day,) with 1,400 bales more at the calls, on the basis of Low Middling, with November options closing at 14 13-16c.; December, 14 15-16c.@14 31-32c.; January, 15 3-16c.@15¼c.; February, 15 9-16c.; March, 15⅞c.; April, 16 3-16c. The receipts at this port to-day were 2,297 bales, including 996 bales from Galveston, 157 bales from Baltimore, and 1,144 bales per railroad. The reported receipts at the shipping ports to-day were 17,795 bales, and thus far this week, 70,840 bales, against 68,802 bales same time last week, and since Sept. 1, 812,569 bales, against 951,462 bales same time last year....Consolidated—(three days)—Receipts, 52,545 bales; Ex. G. B., 22,810 bales. Stock—In New-York, 49,769 bales; consolidated stock, 377,200 bales. The following quotations are based on Cotton in store, running in quality not more than half a grade above or below the grade named:

Closing Prices of Cotton in New-York.

	Uplands.	Alabama.	N. Orleans.	Texas.
Ordinary	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜
Good Ordinary	14⅛	14¼	14⅜	14⅜
Strict Good Ordinary	14⅜	14½	14⅝	14⅝
Low Middling	14⅝	14¾	14⅞	14⅞
Middling	15⅛	15¼	15⅜	15⅜
Good Middling	16⅜	16½	16⅝	16⅝

EGGS—Have been moderately active and quoted at from 26c.@29c. for ordinary to choice stock, chiefly at 27½c.@28½c. for very good to choice stock.

FLOUR AND MEAL—A very good demand prevails for State and Western Flour at a further improvement of 10c.@15c. ₱ bbl. The inquiry has been largely for shipping grades of stock, chiefly for the English and West India markets. Holders have been offering supplies with less freedom, evincing much more confidence in their views as to the future of values. Good to choice shipping extras and superfine brands have been comparatively scarce at even the advanced figures. Trade and family extras have met with a fair sale at the current quotations, Minnesota Extras attracting most attention. The higher range of Gold tended to stimulate export purchases. The sales reported since our last reached 21,000 bbls., of all grades, including very poor to very choice No. 2 at $3 50@$5, chiefly at $4 25@$4 75; inferior to family Superfine State and Western, $5 25@$5 85, chiefly at $5 50@$5 75; inferior to very good Extra State at $6 20@$6 65, mainly at $6 25@$6 50; very good to very fancy do. at $6 65@$7 25, chiefly at $6 85@$7 35; poor to choice shipping Extra Western, $6@$6 50, chiefly at $6 10@$6 35; poor to choice shipping brands round-hoop Ohio at $6 20@$6 70 ₱ bbl. Included in the sales have been 6,100 bbls. City Mills shipping Extras, and 5,900 bbls. other shipping stock on the basis of our quotations.

No. 2 Flour	$3 50@$5 00
Sour Flour	3 75@ 6 50
Superfine State and Western	5 25@ 5 85
Extra State	6 20@ 7 35
Extra City	6 25@ 7 35
Extra Genesee	7 35@ 9 40
Extra Ohio round-hoop shipping brands	6 20@ 6 70
Extra Western, shipping brands	6 00@ 6 50
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	6 75@ 9 50
Extra Western, trade and family brands	6 60@ 9 35
Extra St. Louis, ordinary to fancy	6 15@11 00
Extra Minnesota, poor to superlative	6 50@11 00

Southern Flour has been quoted somewhat firmer in price, with a fair demand noted mostly for medium Extras. Sales have been reported since our last of 1,200 bbls., in lots, at from $6 15@$7 35 for ordinary to choice shipping, and $7 35@$11 for ordinary to fancy trade and family Extras; $5 25@$6 for inferior stock, ₱ bbl....Oregon Flour continues scarce and quiet, with Extras quoted from $8 75@$9 25 ₱ bbl....California Flour, good to choice Extras, $8 50@$9 ₱ bbl. ....Rye Flour has been in active demand, and quoted firmer, ranging from $4 45@$5 50 for inferior to very choice Superfine; sales of 625 bbls., chiefly at $5 20@$5 35 ₱ bbl....Corn-meal has been in good request at from $3 10@$3 75 for inferior to very choice Yellow Western, chiefly at from $3 60@$3 65 for choice, and $3 35@$3 50 for fair to very good; $3 65 for Golden Ear, $2 65@$3 15 for White do., $3 25@$3 45 for Jersey, and $3 90 for Brandywine. The reported sales since our last have been equal to 1,050 bbls., part to arrive....Bag-meal has been more sought after at $1 15@$1 25 for Coarse, $1 25@$1 40 for Yellow, and $1 55@$1 60 for White, ₱ 100 lbs....Oat-meal at $6 25@$8 ₱ bbl. Sales, 50 bbls. Western at $6 50 ₱ bbl....Buckwheat Flour in fair request, within the range of from $3 25@$3 85, the latter for very choice State, ₱ 100 lbs.

FRUIT—The demand has been fair, mostly for Raisins, prices of which have been quite firm, with sales reported of 4,500 bxs. Layer Raisins at $2 40@$2 45; 1,800 bxs. loose Muscatel do. at $2 55@$2 65; 1,000 bxs. Sultana do., and 250 bxs. Valencia do., on private terms; 75 bbls. Currants at 5½c.; 400 cases Figs and 10 cks. Turkey Prunes on private terms.

GRAIN—Spring Wheat advanced 2c.@3c. a bushel, on a more active trade, mainly on export account, favored by the more encouraging foreign advices and the higher range of gold. The offerings have been on a comparatively moderate scale, and holders have been quite confident, especially in view of the weather reports as affecting canal navigation. The firmness in ocean freights has been against the outward movement. Winter Wheat has been rather more sought after at steadier rates. The general market closed strong. Sales have been reported since our last of 212,000 bushels at $1 48@$1 49, chiefly at $1 48, for No. 1 Milwaukee Spring; $1 42@$1 43 for prime to very choice No. 2 do., chiefly at $1 42 for prime samples; $1 43@$1 45 for Nos. 1 and 2 do., mixed stock; $1 37@$1 39 for fair to choice No. 2 Chicago Spring, mainly at $1 38 for very good samples; $1 39@$1 40 for No. 2 North-west Spring; $1 37 for No. 2 Chicago do., to arrive; $1 36@$1 37 for do. do., car lots; $1 36@$1 43 for Iowa and Minnesota Spring, ungraded; $1 35@$1 36, part, for No. 3 Spring; $1 65 for White Canada in bond; $1 70@$1 75 for White Michigan, mainly at $1 70 for very good; $1 42@$1 50 for Red Western ₱ bushel....Corn has been very freely dealt in, partly for export, at a further improvement of 1½c.@2c. per bushel, closing firmly. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 394,000 bushels (largely from store) at 67c.@67½c. for sail Mixed Western afloat, chiefly at 67c. for good average boat loads afloat; 66c.@66¾c. for do., from store; 65c. for kiln-dried do., also from store; 65½c. for old sail do., from store; 67c.@68c. for Yellow Western, and (nominally) 75c. for White do....Rye quiet, but firm, within the range of from 88c.@96c. for car and boat loads....Of Buckwheat, small lots of State were sold at 85c. ₱ bushel, from track....Barley steady and moderately inquired for, with sales reported of 16,500 bushels at $1 55 for fair Canada West; $1 50 for four-rowed State; $1 35 for two-rowed do....Barley-malt quiet at about former figures, last sales of prime Western at $1 65; and of four-rowed State at $1 50 ₱ bushel....Oats have been in fair request and rather firmer, with sales reported of 79,000 bushels at 49c.@53c. for inferior to very choice Mixed Western, mainly at 52c. for good average boat-loads, afloat; 50c. for fair do., in store; 52c.@55½c. for White do., mostly at 53c. for fair samples....Feed quoted firm at from $18@$25 ₱ ton, with a fair inquiry noted....Hay and Straw essentially as last quoted.

GUNNY BAGS AND BAGGING—Have been in very moderate request since our last, with Calcutta Bags quoted at 11½c.@12c.; Bagging at 9½c.@10c.; Domestic Cloth, 11¼c.@11¾c. Sales, 350 rolls Domestic Cloth, at 11½c.

HEMP—Has been in comparatively limited request at about former figures. Sales, 240 bales Sisal on private terms; also 150 bales Jute Butts at 1¾c., currency. American Hemp quoted at $115@$120 for Undressed, and $200@$230 for Dressed, ₱ ton; Manila, 10½c.@10¾c.; Sisal, 8¾c., gold; Jute, 2½c.@4¾c., gold; Jute Butts, 1½c.@1¾c., currency, ₱ lb.; North River Flax, 16c.@19c.; Western, 14½c.@16c.; Canadian, 15c.@18c.

HIDES—Meet with a readier sale, and show more steadiness as to values. Sales, 5,500 Buenos Ayres, 2,500 Entre Rios, 4,400 Mexican, 1,700 Rio Grande, part seconds, 1,100 do. Cow, 500 Dry Texas, 1,100 Wet-salted Texas, 800 Texas Kips, 764 Dry California, 200 Wet-salted Southern, and 300 City Slaughter on private terms.

METALS—Copper has been active and dearer; demand, in good part, speculative; sales, 500,000 lbs. Ingot, here, at 23c., November, held at 24c., and 25,000 lbs. December and January, at 23¼c., now held at 25c.... Iron has been very quiet, with Scotch Pig quoted steady, and American depressed and irregular. We quote nominally: Eglinton Pig at $39; Glengarnock, $38@$40; Coltness, $43@$45; Gartsherrie, $48; No. 1 American Pig at $35@$38; No. 2 do. at $28@$32; Gray Forge, $25@$27; English Rails at $62@$63, gold; American Rails, (nominal,) at works, $70@$72 50; Old Rails, $35 50@$35; Wrought Scrap, $32@$38. ....Pig-lead has been inactive, with foreign quoted at 6⅞c.@7c., gold, for ordinary, and domestic at 6⅜c.@6½c., gold; Bar, 9¼c.; Sheet and Pipe, 10½c....Spelter has been dull, and quoted nominal at 7¾c.@7⅞c., gold, for foreign....Pig-tin has been quiet and weak, with Straits quoted at 28c.; English at 26⅛c.@26¾c.; Banca at 32c., gold....Plates have been quiet; Charcoal Plates quoted at $9 50@$10; Charcoal Terne, $9 25@$9 75; Coke, $7 50@$8; Coke Terne, $6 75@$7 50, gold, ₱ box. Sales 250 bxs. Charcoal at $9 75, gold, and 150 bxs. Coke Terne at $7 50 do.

MOLASSES—Has been dull and heavy; 75 hhds. low grade Cuba sold, for refining, at 19c. ₱ gallon. We quote: Cuba Clayed nominal at 18c.@20c.; Muscovado Refining, 19c.@21c.; do. Grocery, 25c.@28c.; Porto Rico, 23c.@25c.; English Islands, 28c.@50c.; New-Orleans, 70c.@80c. for new.

NAVAL STORES—Resin has been held more firmly, and has been moderately sought after, with sales reported of 725 bbls. Strained at $2 70@$2 75; 56 bbls. Low No. 2 at $2 75, and 50 bbls. Low No. 1 at $3 05 ₱ 280 lbs....Tar quiet, but quoted steady....Spirits Turpentine inactive at 40½c.@41c. ₱ gallon.

OILS—A very moderate inquiry has been noted for Crude Whale at about former rates. Crude Sperm has been quite tame, within our range. Manufactured Whale and Sperm have been comparatively dull, yet quoted about as before. Linseed has been depressed in price, on a restricted business. Lard Oil has attracted rather more attention, and has been quoted firmer. Red Oil has been rather more sought after, on the basis of our quotations. Menhaden Oil has been inactive and weak in price. Olive Oil has been in demand at somewhat steadier rates. Cotton-seed Oil has been in more request, in good part for export, at about previous figures. Other kinds have been quiet within the former range. Crude Whale quoted at 58c.@64c.; Unbleached Whale, 66c.@68c.; Bleached Whale, 68c.@70c.; Crude Sperm at $1 40; Unbleached Sperm at $1 63@$1 65; Bleached at $1 68@$1 70; prime to very choice Lard-oil at 65c.@67c.; Red Oil at 48c.; Saponified do. at 51c.@52c.; Linseed-oil, in job lots, 88c.@90c., in casks; Olive-oil at $1 10@$1 15, in casks; Menhaden at 32½c.@35c., generally held at 35c. Crude Cotton-seed at 39c.@42½c.; Yellow and White at 55c.@60c. ₱ gallon. Palm-oil at 8c. ₱ lb.

PETROLEUM—Crude has been in limited request, with bulk lots quoted at 5c. for prompt and 5⅛c. for December delivery, and shipping at 10c. for early delivery....Refined has been moderately inquired for on the basis of 13½c.@13¾c. for early delivery, and 13½c. for December; sales, 2,500 bbls. December options at 13½c.; and 2,500 bbls. first half of March at 14c....Refined at Philadelphia quoted at 14c. on a tame market. ....Refined, in cases, dull at 18¾c.@19c....Naphtha quiet; quoted at 9c. ₱ gallon.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been quiet since our last, yet quoted firm, with sales reported, for early delivery, of small lots Western Mess at $14 75; 100 bbls. new do., uninspected, at $14 50; with Western Prime Mess quoted at $15 50, and extra Prime at $13 25@$13 50 ₱ bbl. For forward delivery sales were made of 250 bbls. new Western Mess, December option, at $14, and 500 bbls. new do., February, at $14 25 ₱ bbl....Dressed Hogs quoted down to 5½c.@6¾c. for City, and 7c. for market Pigs, on a less active market....Cut-meats have been firm, and in fairly active demand, with sales reported of 1,500 Pickled Hams, 13 to 9½ lbs., at 9c.@9½c.; 1,200 Pickled Shoulders at 6c.@6½c.; 500 Smoked Hams at 11c.; 500 Smoked Shoulders at 7½c.; 11,000 lbs. Pickled Bellies, 14 to 10 lbs., at 8¾c.@9½c.; 25 bxs. Clear Bellies, 14 lbs., at 10c.; 15 tcs. Bagged Hams, 11½ lbs., at 13¼c.; and 250 bxs. Long Cut Hams, heavy averages, December delivery at Chicago, at 7¼c. Dry-salted Shoulders, boxed, Winter delivery, quoted at 5¼c.@5 3-16c....Bacon has been in fair request at rather firmer rates for early delivery, and a scant offering of stock, but at somewhat lower prices for forward delivery. Sales have been reported for early delivery of 200 bxs. Short Clear on private terms; 75 bxs. do., deliverable within the next two weeks, at 7½c., with Long Clear quoted at 7¾c.@8c. And for forward delivery 200 bxs. Short Rib, first half of December, at 7⅛c.; 1,000 bxs. Long and Short Clear, January options, part at 7c.; 250 bxs. Short Clear, January, at 7⅝c. And for Chicago delivery, 250 bxs. Long and Short Clear, December option, at 6c. And for Western delivery, 500 bxs. Long and Short Clear, December option, at 6⅛c....Lard has been moderately active, opening irregular and lower, but closing more firmly, with sales reported for early delivery of 100 tcs. choice Western Steam at 7¾c.; quoted at the close at 7 11-16c. for prime; 605 tcs. new do. do., part to arrive, at 7⅝c.@8⅛c., the latter rate for fancy lots; small lots of Western Kettle at 7⅞c.@8c.; 325 tcs. City Steam, in lots, at 7⅛c.@7⅜c.; 1,100 tcs. Refined, for the Continent, at 8¼c. And for forward delivery, 750 tcs. Western steam, November option, at 7⅝c., closing at 7 11-16c.; 1,250 tcs. do., December options, at 7⅝c.@7 11-16c., quoted at the close at 7 11-16c.; 3,000 tcs. do., January options, at 7 13-16c.@7⅞c., and 1,500 tcs. do., February, at 8c.@8 1-16c. And for Chicago delivery, 750 tcs. Western Steam, January option, at 7⅝c.@7 40c.; and 750 tcs. do., February, at 7½c.@7⅝c....Beef has been quiet, but steady. We quote at from $8 50@$10 for plain Mess; $11 50@$13 for extra Mess, ₱ bbl.; $19@$21 for prime Mess; $24@$26 for India Mess, and $26@$28 for extra do., ₱ tierce. ....Beef Hams more active at $18@$22 50 ₱ bbl. Recent sales embrace 525 bbls. within the quoted range....Butter has been held with more firmness, with a more satisfactory trade reported in the better qualities of stock. We quote at from 24c.@37c. for fair to strictly choice State and near-by product; at 37c.@42c. for strictly choice to fancy lots (including pails,) and 17c.@32c. for the range of Western, including rolls at 23c.@30c....Cheese has been attracting more attention, in part from shippers, and has been somewhat stronger in price, in the instance of fine to choice goods, holders of which have been less urgent in their offerings. State Factory, poor to fancy, quoted at from 9c.@13¾c., chiefly at 13c.@13¼c. for good to fancy, and 12c.@13c. for fair to good shipping qualities; State Dairy at 7c.@13c; Western product at 9c.@13c. for fair to choice Factory; 3c.@9c. for Skimmed Stock, ₱ lb.; job lots of stock, ¼c.@½c. ₱ lb. higher.

SEEDS—Have been inactive and weak in price, with Clover quoted at 8c.@8½c. for fair to choice, ₱ lb.; rough Flax at $1 80@$1 90; Timothy at $2 75 ₱ bushel. Calcutta Linseed, $2 30, gold, ₱ 56 lbs.

SUGARS—A less active movement has been noted in Raw, since our last, with rather less buoyancy as to values. The demand from refiners has been on a restricted scale, checked, in part, by the slight reaction in the prices of the refined product, which have been reduced ⅛c. ₱ lb. Holders of Raw, however, have been insisting on full previous figures, and have not been offering stock, with unusual urgency. Sales have been reported since our last of 2,981 hhds., 2,700 bags, and 1,035 bxs., including 300 hhds. refining Porto Rico, at 7¼c.; 391 hhds. do. do., at 7⅜c.; 1,250 hhds. refining Cuba, (placed a few days since, but reported only to-day,) at equal to 7¼c. for strict fair refining; 251 hhds. about fair to good refining do. at 7¼c.@7½c.; 350 hhds. do. do., (late yesterday,) same terms; 400 hhds. Molasses Sugar (part last evening) at 6½c.; 1,035 boxes do. at 6⅝c.; 39 hhds. do. at 5¾c., and 2,700 bags Bahia, low grade, on private terms. We quote: Fair refining Cuba, 7⅛c.@7¼c.; good do., 7½c.; prime do., 7⅝c.; No. 12 Box Clayed stock at 8c.; Centrifugal, Nos. 10 and 13, 8c.@8⅞c. Refined Sugars have been in less request, with Hard quoted at 10⅝c.@10¾c.; A's at 9½c.@9⅞c.; Yellow at 8⅛c.@9½c. ₱ lb.

TALLOW, &c.—Tallow has been moderately active at a shade firmer prices. Sales equal to 235,000 lbs. at 7⅛c.@7¼c. Stearine quiet, with prime quoted at 8½c. ₱ lb.

TEAS—Have been steady in price, and moderately inquired for, with sales reported of 4,600 half-chests Japan, 1,500 half-chests Souchong, and 200 half chests Oolong, on private terms.

TOBACCO—A fair business has been noticed in this line on a steady basis as to values. Shippers have been buying moderately. Sales have been reported of 350 hhds. Kentucky at 6½c.@12c.; 42 cases 1872 New-York Seed Leaf, and 30 cases 1872 Wisconsin do. on private terms; 300 cases 1872 Connecticut at 5c.@6c. for Fillers, 10c.@12c. for Binders, and 18c.@25c. for Wrappers; 100 cases 1870 do. on private terms; 50 cases Ohio also on private terms; 200 bales Havana at 70c.@85c.; 200 bales do., in bond, at 15c.@20c., (gold,) ₱ lb.

WHISKY—Quoted up to 94c., ₱ gallon, and sales of 250 bbls. Of Alcohol, 50 bbls. changed hands on private terms.

WOOL—Transactions have been on a restricted scale, and mainly in small amounts, to meet pressing wants, buyers having been reluctant to purchase freely, especially for manufacturing, at asking rates, from which the principal holders have been unwilling to recede. Sales have been reported since our last of 43,000 lbs. Domestic Fleece, very choice No. 1 to XX, within the range of 45c.@50c.; 50 bags No. 1 Domestic Pulled, 5,000 lbs. Scoured, and 15,000 lbs. Oregon on private terms; 5,000 lbs. Western Texas at 15¾c., 6,000 lbs. California Spring at 25c., 5,000 lbs. do. Fall on private terms; 4,000 lbs. Nevada at 32½c., and 7,000 lbs. Cape on private terms.

FREIGHTS—In the way of berth freights a fair demand has been noted for accommodation at generally firm rates, the offerings consisting mainly of Grain, Flour, and Provisions, the latter mostly Bacon and Lard. In the chartering line a good inquiry was reported for suitable tonnage at, however, rather easier figures, chiefly for vessels for the Grain, Cotton, and Petroleum trades....For Liverpool the reported engagements, since our last, have been by sail, 1,700 bbls. Flour at 4s. 4½d. ₱ bbl.; 72,000 bushels Grain at 12½d.@13d.; 4,000 bushels Wheat at 13½d. ₱ bushel; and, by steam, 760 bales Cotton at ⅝d.@11-16d. ₱ lb.; 48,000 bushels Grain at 14d. ₱ bushel; 2,300 boxes Bacon at 60s., and 450 boxes Cheese at 70s. ₱ ton. Also, a British ship, 1,705 tons, placed on the berth for general cargo. And an American brig, 320 tons, hence, with about 2,000 bbls. Refined Petroleum, at 7s. ₱ bbl. And a British ship, 850 tons, with a full cargo of Cotton, from an Atlantic Cotton port, at ⅝d. ₱ lb.; a British ship, with 4,000 bales do., from Savannah, and an American schooner, with about 2,200 bales do., from do., option of the Continent, on private terms; a British bark, with about 1,200 bales do., from Wilmington, at ⅝d. ₱ lb., and a British bark, with about 2,200 bales do., from Charleston, with option of Havre, on private terms....For London, by steam, 500 bbls. Lubricating Oil at 10s. 6d. ₱ bbl. Also, a Norwegian bark, 360 tons, placed on the berth for general cargo....For Glasgow, by steam, 400 bbls. Flour, forward shipment, at 4s. 6d. ₱ bbl....For Bristol, by sail, 3,000 bbls. Flour at 4s. 3d. ₱ bbl....For direct ports in the United Kingdom, a British brig, 165 tons, hence, with about 1,100 bbls. Refined Petroleum, at 7s. 6d.; another, 303 tons, hence, with about 2,050 bbls. do. at 7s. ₱ bbl.; an Italian brig, 370 tons, hence, with about 2,200 quarters Grain at 9s. ₱ quarter....For a direct port, Bristol Channel, an American bark, 513 tons, hence, with about 3,100 quarters Grain, in bags, at 9s. ₱ quarter....For Cork and orders, an Italian bark, 460 tons, hence, with about 3,300 quarters Grain at 9s. 3d.; a German bark, 366 tons, with about 2,400 quarters do., from Philadelphia, at 9s. 6d., or if direct, at 9s. ₱ quarter....For a Continental port direct, a Norwegian ship, hence, with about 4,200 bbls. Refined Petroleum rumored at 6s. 6d. ₱ bbl....For Antwerp, by sail, 16,000 bushels Rye at 14½d. ₱ bushel; 1,200 tcs. Lard at 47s. 6d.@48s. 9d. ₱ ton; also, a Norwegian bark, 475 tons, and a German bark, 389 tons, with general cargo on private terms....For Havre, an American schooner, 459 tons, hence, with about 3,000 bbls. Crude Petroleum at 7s. ₱ bbl....For Marseilles, a British bark, 556 tons, hence, with about 4,000 bbls. Crude Petroleum at 7s. ₱ bbl....For Malaga, an American brig, 359 tons, hence with about 8,000 cases Petroleum at 35c., and balance of cargo Petroleum, in bbls., at 6s. 3d. ₱ bbl....For Salonica, an Italian brig, 262 tons, hence, with about 6,000 cases Petroleum at 46c. and a gratuity....For Key West, an American schooner, 163 tons, hence with general cargo on private terms.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Nov. 18.—12:30 P. M.—Consols for money, 92⅝@92¾; for the account, 92⅞@93.—United States 5-20 Bonds, 1865s, old, 93; 10-40s, 91¼. Erie Railway Shares, 35⅛.

1 P. M.—Erie Railway Shares, 36.

3 P. M.—Erie Railway Shares, 36⅜. Paris dispatches quote Rentes at 57f. 70c.

3:15 P. M.—Erie Railway Shares, 35½.

3:30 P. M.—The amount of bullion gone into the Bank of England on balance to-day is £8,000. Erie Railway Shares, 34⅞. Paris dispatches quote Rentes at 57f. 60c.

4 P. M.—Consols for money, 92½@92⅝; for the account, 92¾@92⅞; United States 5-20 Bonds, 1867s, 96⅜; Erie Railway shares, 34¾.

5 P. M.—Paris dispatches quote Rentes at 57f. 50c.

FRANKFORT, Nov. 18.—United States 5-20 Bonds, 97⅞ for the issue of 1862.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 18—12:30 P. M.—Cotton to arrive steady; no transactions. Breadstuffs—The receipts of Wheat for the past three days have been 28,000 quarters, including 16,000 American. The receipts of Corn for the same time have been 1,000 quarters, all of which were American.

1 P. M.—Cotton—The market is easier, but not quotably lower. Sales, 10,000 bales, including 2,000 for speculation and export. Sales of Uplands, not below Good Ordinary, shipped November and December, at 8 3-16d.

2:30 P. M.—Cotton—Of the sales to-day 5,400 bales were American. Breadstuffs—Wheat, 12s. 11d.@13s. 2d. per cental for average California White, and 11s. 6d.@12s. 1d. for Red Western Spring. Corn, 34s. ₱ quarter.

4 P. M.—Cotton—Sales on the basis of Middling Uplands, not below Good Ordinary, shipped December and January, at 8¼d.

5 P. M.—Trade Report—The market for Yarns and Fabrics at Manchester is dull, but prices are not quotably lower. Breadstuffs—The market is quiet.

Evening—Linseed-oil, £32@£32 6s. ₱ ton.

LONDON, Nov. 18.—Refined Petroleum, 12¾d.@13d. ₱ gallon.

Evening—Calcutta Linseed, 61s. 9d.@62s. Linseed Cakes, £10 15s.@£11 ₱ ton.

ANTWERP, Nov. 18.—Petroleum, 35f. for fine Pale American.

HAVANA, Nov. 18.—Exchange firm; on the United States, sixty days, currency, 59@61 ₱ cent. premium; do. short sight, currency, 67@68 ₱ cent. premium; do. short sight, gold, 78@79 ₱ cent. premium; on London, 87@88 ₱ cent. premium; on Paris, 66@67 ₱ cent. premium.

PHILADELPHIA WOOL MARKET.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 18.—Wool market active and firmer, but not quotably higher. Ohio, Pennsylvania, and West Virginia Double Extra and above, 45c.@47½c.; Medium, 43c.@45c.; Coarse, 40c.@43c.; New-York, Michigan, Indiana, and Western Fine, 40c.@43c.; Medium, 43c.@45c.; Coarse, 40c.@42c.; Combing, washed, 57c.@60c.; Combing, unwashed, 37c.@40c.; Canada Combing, 60c.; Fine, unwashed, 29c.@31c.; Coarse and Medium, unwashed, 30c.@32c.; Tub, washed, 45c.@50c.; Colorado, washed, 23c.@25c.; Colorado, unwashed, 18c.@21c.; Extra and Merino, pulled, 35c.@40c.; No. 1 and Superfine, pulled, 35c.@40c.; Texas Fine and Medium, 25c.@30c.; Texas Coarse, 16c.@18c.; California Fine and Medium, 27c.@30c.; California Coarse, [illegible].

THE STATE OF TRADE.

CHICAGO, Nov. 18.—Flour—Demand good at full prices; some sales higher; sales of Extra Spring at $5@$5 50. Wheat in fair demand and advanced, but unsettled, closing easier; sales of No. 2 Spring at $1 03¾, spot; $1 02¾, December; $1 07, January; No. 1 do. $1 09@$1 11; No. 3 do., 96c.; Rejected, 90c. Corn advanced and in fair demand, closing at ¼c. off best prices; No. 2 Mixed, 39⅝c., cash; 40c., December; 41c., January; Rejected, 37½c. Oats steady at 30¼c. for No. 2, cash; 31⅝c., January; Rejected, 29c. Rye active and higher at 63c.@65c. for No. 2. Barley steady at $1 33 for No. 2 Fall; 92c.@93c. for No. 3 Spring. Whisky in fair demand and higher at 87½c. Pork dull and lower, at $11 75@$12 spot, $12 12½ January, $12 62½ February. Lard in fair demand and lower at 7c.@7⅛c. spot, 7 7-20c. January, 7½c. February. Meats ⅛c. lower; Shoulders, 3¾c.; Short Rib Middles, 5⅜c.; Short Clear Middles, 5⅝c. Freights—Corn to Buffalo, 6½c. Receipts—1,000 bbls. Flour, 97,000 bushels Wheat, 47,000 bushels Corn, 42,000 bushels Oats, 5,000 bushels Rye, 14,000 bushels Barley. Shipments—7,000 bbls. Flour, 125,000 bushels Wheat, 186,000 bushels Corn, 32,000 bushels Oats, 1,000 bushels Rye, and 40,000 bushels Barley.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Nov. 18.—Cattle; receipts to-day, including 118 cars reported to arrive, 2,074 head, making the total supply for the week thus far 3,927 head, or 231 cars against 165 cars for the same time last week; market slow at ¼c. advance, on last week's closing prices, with a better feeling prevailing; sales 220 head Ohio Steers, ranging from 904@1,538 lbs., at $4@6; 62 Illinois Steers, averaging 1,361 lbs., at $5 80; 164 Indiana Steers, ranging from 1,326@1,467 lbs., at $5 50@$5 87½; 19 Michigan Steers, averaging 1,036 lbs., at $4. Sheep and Lambs; receipts to-day including reported arrivals, 5,600 head, making the total supply for the week thus far 6,800 against 4,600 for the same time last week; market not yet opened; but few buyers present; the indications favor lower prices. Hogs—Receipts to-day, including reported arrivals, 5,800 head, making the total supply for the week thus far 16,200, against 20,100 for the same time last week; market slow at 25c.@30c. ₱ cwt. advance on last week's closing prices; sales, 2,000 head Ohio and Indiana Hogs, ranging from 160 to 350 lbs., at $4 25@$4 50, according to quality.

BUFFALO, Nov. 18.—Lake and Rail Imports for the last twenty-four hours—Flour, 9,200 bbls.; Wheat, 7,150 bushels; Corn, 36,603 bushels; Oats, 35,700 bushels; Barley, 1,320 bushels. Canal Shipments—Corn, 40,100 bushels. Rail Exports—Wheat, 19,260 bushels; Corn, 23,090 bushels; Oats, 35,000 bushels. Canal Freights—Wheat, 13c.; Corn, 11c.; Oats, 7c. Flour quiet; Western Spring, $6 50@$7; Bakers', $7@$8; White, $8 50@$9; Amber, $7 50@$8. Wheat firm and scarce; sales of 2,000 bushels Milwaukee No. 1 Spring at $1 34; 1,000 bushels Milwaukee No. 2 Spring at $1 28; quoted—Milwaukee No. 1 Spring at $1 34; do. No. 2, $1 28; Chicago No. 2 Spring, $1 23; Red Winter, $1 45@$1 50; White Michigan, $1 60@$1 70. Corn weak and lower; sales of 30,000 bushels No. 2 at 51c.; 10,000 bushels No. 2 at 51½c. Oats quiet; sales of No. 2 Western at 43c. Barley steady; sales of Sample Western at $1; quoted—Chicago No. 2 at $1 35; Canada, $1 42@$1 46; Two-rowed State $1 20. Other articles unchanged.

OSWEGO, Nov. 18.—Flour steady and in good demand; sales of 2,500 bbls. at $7 25 for No. 1 Spring, $8 25 for Amber Winter; $9 for White Winter; $9 50 for Double Extra. Wheat firm; sales, 5,800 bushels No. 1 Milwaukee Club at $1 40; held higher at close. Corn in fair demand; sales of 1,600 bushels at 59c., and 8,700 bushels at 60c. Barley quiet and no sales. Corn-meal sold at $1 20 for Bolted and $1 1[illegible] for Unbolted, ₱ cwt. Mill-feed unchanged; Shorts, $1[illegible]@$18; Shipstuffs, $19; Middlings, $20@$22, ₱ ton. Canal Freights—Wheat, 9¼c.; Barley, 7½c. to New-York; Lumber, $3 25 to the Hudson; $4 25 to New-York. Railroad Freights—Flour to Philadelphia and Boston, 60c.; to New-York, 50c.; to Albany, 42c. Receipts—15,000 bushels Wheat, 5,600 bushels Barley, and 195,000 feet of Lumber. Shipments—2,500 bbls. Flour, 95,300 bushels Wheat, 10,300 bushels Oats, 3,500 bushels Peas, and 647,000 feet of Lumber.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 18.—Flour unchanged, quiet, and steady. Wheat active and higher; choice White $1 75; Fair to Prime do., $1 50@$1 65; choice Amber, $1 70@$1 72; good to prime Red, $1 60@$1 65; common to fair Red, $1 35@$1 55; Ohio and Indiana Red, $1 35@$1 40; Western Amber, $1 50. Corn firmer; White Southern, 72c.; Yellow do., 64c.@65c.; New Southern, 53c.@62c.; Mixed Western, 63c.@63½c. Oats steady; Southern, 48c.@52c.; Western Mixed, 46c.@47c.; Western White, 48c.@49c. Rye firm and unchanged. Hay unchanged. Provisions firm all round. Mess Pork, $14 50. Bulk Meats—Shoulders and Clear Rib Sides, 6½c. Bacon—Shoulders and Clear Rib Sides, 7¼c.@7½c. Sugar-cured Hams, 11c.@13c. Lard, none here, 7¾c.@8c. Coffee nominal. Whisky firm at 93½c.@94c. Western Butter unchanged.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 18.—Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat firmer; some sales higher; No. 1 Spring scarce at 96c.@98c.; No. 3 Fall, $1 28. Corn—Offerings light; business small; No. 2 Mixed, 41c., at East Side, on track. Oats active and higher at 35½c.@37c. for No. 2, according to location. Barley firmer; more doing; sales of prime to strictly prime Minnesota at $1 2[illegible]@$1 35. Rye firmer at 67c.@68c. Whisky, nominally 87c. Pork quiet at $12 50. Meats held firmly; only small order trade. Lard quiet at [illegible]@7c. Hogs higher at $3 61@$4 10; bulk of sales at $3 75@$3 9[illegible]. Cattle quiet; business small; Wintered Texans, $[illegible]@$3 50. Receipts—2,000 bbls. Flour, 12,000 bushels Wheat, 5,000 bushels Oats, 2,000 bushels Barley, [illegible] bushels Rye, and 5,500 Hogs.

CINCINNATI, Nov. 18.—Flour firm at $6 50@$[illegible]. Wheat firm at $1 30. Corn firm at [illegible] for Ear and [illegible] Shelled. Rye firm at 75c. Oats firm at [illegible]. Barley unchanged. [illegible] Provisions scarce. Pork scarce and wanted at $13 50 spot; $12 25, November; $12, first half December. Lard quiet and steady; Steam-rendered, 7c.@7¼c.; Kettle, 7⅝c.@7½c. Bulk Meats firm; small sales of Shoulders at 4¾c.@5c.; Clear Rib Sides, [illegible]; Clear Sides, [illegible]. Bacon steady; stock light; sales of Shoulders at [illegible]; Clear Rib Sides, 6¾c.; Clear Sides, [illegible]. Hogs slow and drooping at $3 85@$4 05; receipts, 10,000; shipments, 1,400. Green Meats firm; sales of Shoulders at 4c.; Clear Rib Sides, 5¼c.; Clear Sides, 5⅝c. Hams sold at 7c.@7¾c. Whisky quiet at 86c.

WATERTOWN, Mass., Nov. 18.—Beef Cattle—Receipts, 1,184 head. Owing to the heavy storm the market was inactive, and it was difficult to sustain last week's prices. Sales of choice at $9 50@$10; extra, $9@$9 25; first quality, $8@$8 50; second quality, $6@$7 50; third quality, [illegible]. Sheep and Lambs—Receipts, 8,949 head. Trade [illegible] factory; Lambs selling at 6c. was considered a large price by butchers, as many lots [illegible]. Sheep were dull, selling in lots at $2@$3 50 each; extra at $4@$5 50.

MILWAUKEE, Nov. 18.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat firm and in fair demand at $1 12 for No. 1, $1 08¼ for No. 2, spot, or November; $1 [illegible] December. Oats steady at 31½c. for No. 2. Corn steady at 46c. for No. 2 Mixed. Rye dull and nominal at 66c. for No. 1. Barley firm and in fair demand at $1 45 for No. 2 Spring. Freights—Wheat to Buffalo, 5c.; to Oswego, 14c. Receipts—4,000 bbls. Flour, and 86,000 bushels Wheat. Shipments—2,000 bbls. Flour, and 122,000 bushels Wheat.

TOLEDO, Nov. 18.—Flour steady, active and higher; Amber Michigan, cash, $1 41½; December, $1 4[illegible]; No. 1 Red, cash, $1 45; No. 2 do., $1 35½. Corn in fair demand and higher; High Mixed, cash, [illegible]; December, 49c.; January, [illegible]; Low Mixed, [illegible] 47¾c.; January, 45c.@46c. Oats advanced and in fair demand at 39½c. for No. 2. Dressed Hogs sold at $[illegible]@$4 80. Clover-seed sold at $4 50. Receipts and shipments not reported.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 18.—Petroleum quiet and steady; Crude, 10½c.; Refined, 14c. Flour—All grades slightly declined; Superfine, $4@$4 50; Extras, $5@$5 75; State, Ohio, and Indiana Extra Family, $[illegible]@$7 37½. Wheat quiet and steady; Red, $1 45@$1 [illegible]; Amber, $1 63; White, $1 65@$1 [illegible]. Rye, [illegible]. Corn advancing tendency; Yellow, 64c.@65c.; Mixed Western, 63c.@65c. Oats active; White, 53c.@55c.; Mixed, 49c.@50c. Whisky dull at 93c.

DETROIT, Nov. 18.—Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat active and higher at $1 54 for Extra; $1 49 for No. 1 White; $1 35 for Amber Michigan. Corn steady at 49c. Oats in good demand at 38c. Freights—To Buffalo, 5c.; to Oswego, 9c. Receipts—14,000 bushels Wheat. Shipments—13,000 bushels Wheat and 2,000 bushels Corn.

LOUISVILLE, Nov. 18.—Flour in fair demand and unchanged. Wheat nominal. Corn steady at 58c.@62c. Oats steady at 45c.@48c. Rye steady at 70c.@72c. Barley nominal; nothing doing. Live Hogs active and higher at $4@$4 15 for extra; $4 25 for choice; receipts, 2,200 head. Provisions quiet and unchanged. Whisky steady at 86c.@87c.

ALBANY, N. Y., Nov. 18.—Wheat active; sales of 5 cars of Canada Treadwell White at $1 75. Rye quiet; held at 85c.@86c. Corn dull; sales 1,20[illegible] bushels Nos. 1 and 2 High Mixed Western, in store, at 66c. Barley steady; 3 cars No. 2 Two-rowed State $1 25, and 3 cars No. 3 do. do. at $1 20. Oats quiet but firm at 52c. for Western.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Nov. 18.—Spirits of Turpentine easy at 37c. Resin steady; $2 30 for Strained. Crude Turpentine unsettled; $1 80 for Hard; $2 8[illegible] for Yellow Dip. Tar quiet at $2.

MEMPHIS, Nov. 18.—Flour dull and nominal. Corn firm and scarce at 66½c. Oats firm and scarce at 50c. Bacon firm and scarce. Bulk Meats in good demand at 5½c. for Shoulders, 6c. for Clear Rib Sides, 6½c. for Clear Sides.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Nov. 18.—Grain dull and firm; nominally unchanged. Petroleum quiet, steady, and unchanged.

THE COTTON MARKETS.

NEW-ORLEANS, Nov. 18.—Cotton quiet; Middling 15¼c.; strict Good Ordinary, 13⅜c.; Low Middling 14½c.; net receipts, 5,476 bales; gross, 6,004 bales; exports to Great Britain, 4,795; to the Continent, 3,72[illegible] bales; to France, 3,600 bales; sales, 1,500 bales; last evening, 1,500 bales; stock, 103,006 bales.

MOBILE, Nov. 18.—Cotton quiet; demand moderate; Middling, 14½c.@14¾c.; Low Middling, 14c.@14¼c.; strict Good Ordinary, 13½c.; net receipts, 1,345 bales; exports coastwise, 569 bales; sales, 600 bales; stock 26,351 bales.

NORFOLK, Nov. 18.—Cotton quiet and unchanged; Low Middling, 13¾c.; net receipts, 1,494 bales; exports, coastwise, 2,068 bales; sales, 300 bales; stock 6,741 bales.

CHARLESTON, Nov. 18.—Cotton steady; Middling 14¼c.; Low Middling, 13¾c.@13⅞c.; strict Good Ordinary, 13¾c.; net receipts, 3,607 bales; sales, 1,000 bales; stock, 43,247 bales.

SAVANNAH, Nov. 18.—Cotton quiet and firm; Middling, 14¼c.; net receipts, 3,659 bales; exports to Great Britain, 2,655 bales; sales, 1,166 bales; stock 94,920 bales.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST.—CERTIFICATE NO. 5,529 FOR FOURTEEN shares of the stock of the Bank of America, issued Nov. 3, 1870, to A. G. Wood. The finder will please return the same to HERMAN COHEN, No. 26 Broad st., basement. The public is hereby cautioned against negotiating this certificate, as the transfer has been stopped and a new certificate has been applied for.

LOST.—ON THE AFTERNOON OF FRIDAY, NOV. 14, CERTIFICATE NO. 7,716, for 1,000 shares Toledo, Wabash and Western common stock, in name of E. B. Wesley, Receiver. All persons are cautioned against negotiating the same. Transfer has been stopped and application will be made for a new certificate.
LUCIEN H. NILES, No. 8 Broad st.

POCKET-BOOK LOST—ON SUNDAY MORNING in a Broadway car, or in 19th st., a lady's pocket-book, containing one $20 bill, and other articles. The finder will be liberally rewarded by returning it to Mrs. Reed, No. 43 East 12th st.

FURS.

A RICH, DARK SET OF H. B. SABLE FURS, Muff and Boa—bought of C. G. Gunther's Sons for $250, worn but a few times and left on storage there until Nov. 17, 1873, will now be sold for $150. Can be seen at WEBBER'S, 6th av. and [illegible] st.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

FOR SALE—AN [illegible] SALOON, NO. 44[illegible] East 23d-st., near Greenpoint Ferry, doing a good business.

The New York Times.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, NOV. 19, 1873.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—IL TROVATORE, (Italian Opera,) Mme. Nilsson, Miss A. L. Cary, Signor Campanini.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.—BRUTUS: OR, THE FALL OF TARQUIN—Mr. Edwin Booth.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—OURS—Mr. Lester Wallack, Mr. John Gilbert, Miss Effie Germon.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.—A FLASH OF LIGHTNING—Mr. G. A. Griffiths, Mr. G. L. Fox, Mrs. C. M. Walcot.

BROADWAY THEATRE.—THE NEW MAGDALEN—Miss Carlotta LeClercq, Mr. H. H. Wood.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—THE BLACK CROOK.—Mr. C. H. Morton, Mr. George Atkins.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.—RIP VAN WINKLE—Mr. Robert McWade.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.—THE WICKED WORLD—Miss Clara Morris, Mr. C. R. Thorne, Mr. M. Rankin.

MRS. CONWAY'S THEATRE, BROOKLYN.—PAULINE AND CHARLES XII.—Mr. T. C. King.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.—DRAMATIC PERFORMANCE AND CURIOSITIES—Afternoon and evening.

BRYANT'S MINSTRELS.—FARCES, SINGING, COMICALITIES—Messrs. Unsworth, N. Seymour, and others.

COOPER INSTITUTE.—PRESTIDIGITATION AND LAUGHING GAS by Messrs. Hartz and Colton.

PACKER INSTITUTE, BROOKLYN.—CONCERT by the Hampton College students.

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NOTICE.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

We cannot, under any circumstances, return rejected communications, nor can we undertake to preserve manuscripts.

It is quite time that the papers ceased their foolish ravings at the Government for "doing nothing." The next thing, we suppose, that will strike their fancy, is that the Government is doing too much. It is, at any rate, doing what it deems to be its duty—conducting negotiations with Spain in a firm, and yet temperate, spirit, and taking measures to protect American ships and commerce. If it had neglected either of these duties there might have been some justification for the abuse leveled at Secretary FISH and the Cabinet. Presently it will be said that they have only been active in order to gain popularity. We believe, however, that the course of the Government since the tidings of the massacre reached it, will be approved by all intelligent persons throughout the country, and it will be admitted that everything has been done which the law justified and the necessities of the hour demanded.

The Secretary of the Navy, Mr. ROBESON, has certainly proved how much can be done in a short space of time with a navy which has been almost utterly neglected by Congress. It has been difficult to get the appropriations necessary to keep our ships and iron-clads from rotting in the navy-yards, but Mr. ROBESON has luckily always had an eye to the future, and hence we are in a stronger position to-day than we might otherwise have been. Yesterday the Secretary spent the whole day in the navy-yard here and pushed on preparations with his usual energy. The *Colorado* (forty-six guns)—formerly Admiral RODGERS' flag-ship—is nearly ready for sea; the *Minnesota* (forty-six guns) will be ready in a few days. The *Florida*, the fastest war-vessel afloat—she can steam twenty knots an hour—is also in commission; and the *Roanoke* (six guns) and the *Dictator* (iron-clad) are almost ready for service. There is, therefore, no reason to fear that we cannot protect our commerce, or that we shall be found unprepared for any emergency that may arise.

While these preparations are being made, every proper attempt will be made to avoid bloodshed—and of war there is not at present the least probability. Some of the papers are calling upon the Government to go and seize Cuba without further parley, and the New-York *Herald* stuffs its ridiculous columns with paragraphs like the following:

> "It is a shameful commentary upon the feebleness of our Government that we are the only power of which these Cubans have any knowledge for which they have neither fear nor respect."
>
> "OCCUPATION FOR THE WINTER FOR THE FIFTY THOUSAND MEN OUT OF EMPLOYMENT IN THIS CITY—The occupation of the island of Cuba."

These mad attempts to stir up a "war feeling" have not produced the least effect on the Government or on the public mind. The people know very well that Gen. GRANT and Secretary FISH will defend the honor of the nation, though they may turn a deaf ear to the outcries of the rowdies.

The Democrats have worked very hard with the election returns to make a tie in the State Senate, but it now appears without success. It is true they have succeeded in counting out Mr. MADDEN in the Tenth District, but they have failed in their endeavors to defeat Mr. THOMPSON in the Twenty-third. Knowing the contest to be close, the Supervisors of Schoharie County sent the returns of one town back for correction, and had twenty of the votes cast for Mr. THOMPSON taken off, but they had not been sufficiently close in their calculations, and the amended return still elected him by one vote. They could have taken off fifty votes as easily and rightfully as twenty, and we judge from their proceedings that they would not have hesitated to do it if they had known that it was necessary. There is an idea prevalent in our State that the people elect their officials, but it evidently does not apply to Democratic counties. The canvassers of the votes intend to do the electing in those localities, and if they fail, it is due to want of skill and not to want of will.

Sincerely lamenting the misfortune which has befallen our Canadian neighbors in the sudden and early closing of the Lachine Canal by ice, it is nevertheless proper to call the attention of the members of our Legislature to the event. It is perfectly understood that the real rivalry for the grain-carrying trade of the West is between the water-lines of New-York and Canada. The early closing of the Canada route is a proof that we have a great natural advantage in a milder climate, which we should not fail to improve. Our water-lines remain open a longer period in the year than those of Canada, and this fact of itself will give us control of the trade if we are prepared to meet all of its demands. The first duty of the Legislature is to provide for increasing the capacity of the Erie Canal, and its second to adopt measures for the building of a ship-canal through our State. This is a matter of such vital consequence that the future prosperity of the State rests upon proper action being taken now. The Erie Canal must be our sole dependence for some years to come, and will always be of great value as an avenue of commerce. Therefore, it must be made commensurate with present wants. But as the West grows trade will grow, and we must in the end have a ship-canal. The sooner rival interests in the State are subordinated to the general good, and we begin the construction of this canal, the better it will be for us.

Upon a careful examination of the industries of Cincinnati, it is found that only one in twenty of the skilled mechanics have been discharged in consequence of the depression of business. Not many factories are running on full time, but on the other hand there are few cases of reduction of wages. This knowledge of the real facts has had the effect of increasing confidence in that city. Whatever may be the fact elsewhere, it is obvious that if affairs become no worse than at present, the Winter in Cincinnati will not bring much more than the usual amount of suffering. In some of the chief manufacturing towns there must be great distress occasioned by the stopping of mills, but it may be safely assumed that what proves to be true of Cincinnati is also true of the nation taken as a whole. There has been much more alarm than the occasion called for. We are to have hard times undoubtedly, and there is need for the exercise of economy in all things, but we are in no danger of general distress. With proper prudence in the management of business from this time forward, confidence can be soon restored and the people become more generally prosperous than they were before the panic.

A report, on what authority we do not know, is sent from Madrid that the Spanish Cabinet is in favor of a "satisfactory and honorable settlement" of the *Virginius* business, but will not consent to the alienation of any territory. This conclusion is of no value. The question remains, What is a satisfactory and honorable settlement? The act complained of is the act of Spanish officials, in part naval, in part civil. Will Spain dismiss and punish them? Can she do so? Perhaps not. Will she release her illegally captured prisoners, and indemnify the families of those she has killed? Probably she would. But what security will she offer that such crimes shall not again take place? That is, after all, the main question that must be answered. It will be for the President to suggest, and for Congress to determine, what security will be sufficient. If any can be obtained with the consent and co-operation of Spain, the people of our country will rejoice, for they wish well to the new Republic. But if Spain cannot give the required security, we shall have to take measures to obtain it without her.

At 9 o'clock last evening the case of TWEED was given to the jury, the time up to that late hour having been occupied by the arguments of counsel and the charge of Judge DAVIS which will be found in our columns. Shortly before midnight the jury returned for further instructions as to the law applicable to the fourth count in the indictment. They then retired again, and were still out when we went to press. The case being still before the court, cannot properly be made the subject of comment.

WOULD INFLATION BE GOOD?

Senator SHERMAN is reported by a Philadelphia paper to have declared plainly against any inflation of the currency on the opening of Congress. He is further reported to have declared that doubtless a great many people desired inflation, and supposed it would benefit them, but he did not think they knew what would be good for them; and that if this feeling should secure the passage of a bill for inflation by the House of Representatives, such a bill would be promptly killed in the Senate. As Senator SHERMAN's bill, which lies on the table of the Senate, and can, we suppose, be called up at any moment, is objected to in some quarters, on the ground that it opens the way to inflation, it is to be hoped that the report of the Senator's opinions is a correct one. In that case he would be found so guarding his bill that no such result could come from it. And, irrespective of his own bill, he would, of course, be ready to co-operate in any measure which was calculated to advance the resumption of cash payments at the earliest possible moment.

There is no doubt that the sentiment of some portions of the West, and that of the whole South, is in favor of inflation. It is a fact which is to be regretted, but which is not to be ignored. Five Indiana Congressmen, and the junior Senator from that State, have recently given their opinion to a committee of Indianapolis merchants on the subject of finance. Two of them, Senator PRATT, Republican, and Mr. NIBLACK, Democrat, frankly avowed that they had no defined convictions on the subject. Of the others, one was in favor of exchangeable bonds, one of issuing the "reserve" and of free banking, one of "more currency," and the fourth was in favor of "any measure which will furnish the people with an amount of sound and reliable currency adequate to the legitimate wants of their various pursuits"—whatever that may mean. It will be seen from this statement that, judging the West by Indiana, there is likely to be a considerable pressure in favor of inflation.

It certainly ought to be resisted. Inflation in any form, direct or indirect, open or by legislative subterfuge, will, at the present juncture, be a mistake. It will put further off the day of cash payments, it will revive the speculative spirit which has brought all our misfortunes upon us, it will make reforms in our banking laws more difficult, it will make reforms in the business of banking at the hands of the banks themselves more difficult, and it will tend immediately to injure the public credit. It is impossible to suppose that these grave disadvantages can be compensated by any temporary ease in the money market. Such relief could last but a short time. It would not touch the springs of our recent disasters, and the step once taken would be very difficult to retrace. Mr. BOUTWELL, in his remarkable speech in this City, a few weeks since, made one statement for which his authority may be accepted as conclusive. It was that it is very easy to put out greenbacks, but it is very hard to get them back. The reason is obvious. Greenbacks issued for the expenses of the Government, or for the purchase of bonds, immediately enter into the circulation; they thus augment the measure of values; the tendency is to raise prices, and so far as this tendency is unopposed prices are raised, and permanent employment is found for the new issues. Of course, this tendency is not felt equally at all points, or by all commodities, or at all seasons of trade. But, in the long run, it has its way. The consequence is that there is no gain to the country to compensate the obvious disadvantages. It takes twice as much currency to effect exchanges when prices are doubled, and the fluctuations, always more incident to high prices than to low ones, induce to speculation, and tend to further convulsion and embarrassment. The Government would be doing but poor service to the country in inviting a repetition of our present experience. But that is what inflation would do.

Instead of resorting to any such dubious measure, the duty of Congress is to turn its face toward resumption of cash payments. Could this be accomplished, we should have all the advantages sought from inflation, beside many others. We should have a genuinely elastic currency, which could be reinforced at need from the stock of the world. We should, moreover, have command of our own large production of gold, which now flows past our doors into the hands of other nations—our rivals in commerce—and we should be largely relieved from the incubus of speculation in the currency which now so frequently "locks it up" from the use of the trade of the country, and tends to produce the violent changes from which we are suffering. We may depend upon it that inflation is an illusory measure, of doubtful present benefit, and sure to entail disaster, while cash payments will do all for the country that the honest inflationists desire, and much more beside.

WHAT IS A PIRATE?

There can be no doubt that the defense which Spain will put forward for the cruel execution of the passengers and crew of the *Virginius*, will be that she was a "pirate." It becomes important, therefore, to inquire what a pirate is by the law of nations, and how far a foreign cruiser, aiding a rebellion, can be considered such an offender?

A "pirate," *jure gentium*, must have committed an offense such as robbery or destruction of persons or property on the high seas, and not within the territorial jurisdiction of any nation. He must also at the time of the offense have been free from lawful authority, or, in the old French term, be one "*qui n'ait ni feu ni lieu*," or in the more expressive English, an "outlaw." There must be an intent and an act, and under the above conditions.

It need not be said that the case of the *Virginius* did not come under this category of piracy, nor will the Spanish authorities claim in all probability that it does so come. The position, however, which they will take, and which is a much stronger one, will undoubtedly be that the *Virginius* was a rebel cruiser, sailing under a false foreign flag, and designing to give aid, comfort, and armed assistance to the rebellion on the Island of Cuba. Spain and other powers have not yet recognized the belligerency of the rebels. They are, according to Spanish proclamations, offenders against Spanish law, and all who aid them are amenable to law as pirates.

The question, "How far a rebel is a pirate," is one that has puzzled publicists and Governments for many generations. It will be remembered that in our own war of the rebellion, the President, on the 19th of April, 1861, put forth a proclamation that "any person acting under pretended authority of the States in rebellion, and molesting vessels of the United States, would be held amenable to the laws of the Union for the prevention and punishment of piracy." No punishments, however, were inflicted under this proclamation on persons taken in rebel cruisers, from motives of public policy.

In the debates, however, of the House of Lords on the 16th May, 1861, it was conceded by Lord BROUGHAM and all the best authorities that the United States had the right to treat their own citizens, cruising under Confederate authority, as pirates. In the same debate, Lord CHELMSFORD admitted that "if the Southern Confederacy had not been recognized as a belligerent power, and if any Englishman were to fit out a privateer for the purpose of assisting the Southern States against the Northern States, he would be guilty of piracy." This admission, however, cannot be considered as indicating settled law. In point of fact, every British subject taken under arms or engaged in any expedition for the aid and comfort of the rebels, during our civil war, was treated as the rebels were—as prisoners of war.

During our Revolutionary war, the British Government attempted to render the *status* of the American rebels that of felons and pirates, but no conviction or punishment was ever attained under the act of Parliament bearing on it. The legal conclusion seems to be, that a State has the right in its own courts to adjudge acts of rebels against its commerce as piracy; and that if a foreigner knowingly cruise against the commerce of a State, or renders armed aid to a rebellion, he must take the risk of being treated as a criminal and a pirate. His foreign allegiance or citizenship in this case is of no consequence. Still, whatever the legal conclusion, the uniform practice of civilized nations has been on the side of humanity, and no instance is known of foreigners, taken on the high seas in rebel cruisers, being treated by the parent State as pirates.

The *Virginius*, however, could not even be classed as a rebel cruiser. She seems to have sailed under American papers, and even if these were fraudulently obtained, she was apparently nothing more than a blockade-runner. She had committed no act of violence against Spanish commerce. So far as is known, she was not armed or provided for such a purpose. Nothing is clearer than that a blockade-runner can never be treated as a pirate; and, if under foreign papers, she cannot even be condemned without due trial. Still more, if she have foreign citizens on board, they must be tried according to the law of nations.

Had our Government been sufficiently barbarous, at any period of the war of the rebellion, to have taken an English crew in a blockade-runner, laden with arms and war-like material, or even with men designing to serve against us, and to have shot them summarily without trial, we should have not only called down the curses of the civilized world on our inhumanity, but have found a fleet at our ports within a few weeks, demanding reparation. So grave a charge as piracy, and against foreigners, demands a formal trial under international law. This the victims of the Cuban butchery did not have, and for this their blood cries aloud.

RAILWAY PROPERTY.

In spite of the hopelessly deranged state of our exchanges which interfered with grain purchases, the almost total abolition of credit facilities, and the unwillingness of the farmers to take anything but currency for their crops, the earnings of twenty-one railways—mostly Western—for the month of October, showed a falling off of only $537,000—about four per cent.—as compared with the enormous receipts of the same month in 1872. Of course, manufactures were not then as much depressed as they are now, and the roads referred to would not reflect the decline in the prosperity of that interest; still the showing, as far as it goes, is a good one, and the large weekly shipments of produce from New-York would indicate that the November statement could hardly be much more unfavorable. Our Eastern railroads, whose dividend periods came this month, have not deemed the situation sufficiently critical to withhold the money previously earned from the stockholders, the only prominent exception to this being the Pennsylvania Railroad, which divides its earnings in scrip, because the money had been spent upon construction account in its vast works at and near Jersey City and elsewhere.

Of course, there can be no doubt that there will be a temporary decline in the receipts of our railroads, especially at the East, where there is no grain to be carried. But that the dullness will last through the entire Winter is very doubtful. It must always be borne in mind that the panic found our merchants and manufacturers in a very different condition from that which they occupied either in 1857 or 1861. In the former year, there had been vast overtrading, and that upon a suspicious currency. The assets of suspended firms bore no proportion to their liabilities; creditors had to charge up their accounts to profit and loss, and it took the country a long time to recover. In 1861 the rebellion swept away a number of mercantile houses and manufacturers engaged in the Southern trade, whose debtors either could not or would not respond, and irreparable losses were thereby sustained at the South. Subsequently, however, all traces of prostration were soon removed by the abnormal activity caused by Government purchases for war purposes. But, in the present instance, caution was the order of the day in most business circles before the panic destroyed confidence and temporarily paralyzed production. There was no great accumulation of stocks, and a season of non-production is likely to make the market quite bare. Already the reduction of prices in some articles to a point as low as that for which they could now be produced in the existing shrinkage of material and labor, has provoked a demand, and the recent slight advance in certain kinds of raw material—cotton, for instance—from its very low figures must increase this tendency. There is a general conviction that merchandise is at its lowest, and this must tempt buyers, and set the wheels of trade in motion again. The work-shop and the spindle will not be slow to follow, and gradually production will creep up to its old standard, which taxed severely all our railway facilities.

There will probably be one partial exception to this restored prosperity—the iron interest. Great landed speculations, thinly disguised under the pretense of railway-building, are at a discount just now; new railways even where needed will be temporarily postponed, and old ones will try to go on a while longer with existing facilities, striving rather to get more net profit out of the business which they do than to increase its bulk at all hazards. The demand for railway iron, cars, locomotives, iron bridges, &c., is therefore likely to be small during the ensuing Winter, and this will probably partially affect the consumption of coal, and keep the great companies within bounds, although, so far, it should be added that the production of coal has not materially fallen off, notwithstanding the general business depression.

But the large decline in the price of rails, and the smaller cost for cars, locomotives, and bridges, cannot fail to favorably affect the net receipts of our railways, and render them more valuable property. The gross receipts have been growing largely for the last few years, but the running expenses have more than kept up with them. What greater commentary could we have upon the inflation of prices caused by an irredeemable paper currency, than the fact that the Pennsylvania Railroad cannot earn the amount of the annual rent she pays for the property of the United Companies of New Jersey, (ten per cent. on actual cost,) notwithstanding the high prices which she is paid for through passenger traffic, and the procession of trains that choke the roads, and render it impossible to increase the business without additional tracks? The statement of the earnings and expenses of the Lake Shore Road, for the first half of the year 1873, as reported in the *Financial Chronicle*, tells the same story of increased receipts but more than proportionately increased expenditures, which largely reduce net earnings.

Despite the falling off in gross receipts, it will not be unsafe to predict larger net profits for all well-situated and necessary railway lines henceforward; and the fair inference is that their stocks, whatever the Wall street price may be for the moment, are really more valuable than they were before the panic, and will yield larger revenues to bona-fide holders. The railway interest of the country has been helped, not hindered. Unwise competition and unnecessary road-building have received a check, and existing roads will have time for recuperation and development. A renewal of railway building will come as soon as it is needed.

THE HOMELESS POOR.

All indications point to a Winter of great severity, and, for the unemployed poor, of exceptional hardship. Those sagacious animals on which the country journals rely for most of their meteorological information, appear, indeed, to have been less communicative than usual. Yet when before November is over we see snow in the air, and hear of improvident persons skating and drowning themselves no further north than Poughkeepsie, it needs no great degree of weather wisdom to prophesy an early and a cold Winter. From the sanitary point of view this is not to be regretted. "Green Yule makes fat graveyards," says the old adage. If all of us could be warmly clad and housed, it would be sensible enough to long for a return of those old-fashioned Winters when sleighing was not a lost pleasure, and when were realized all the charms of the domestic fireside. Especially now, when the germs of disease and pestilence are scattered over so large a district of the country, the purifying touch of frost is desirable.

But in this, as in other things, the general good is likely to be attained only at the expense of much individual suffering. The late financial convulsion will throw multitudes out of employment at the most critical period of the year, and greatly increase the usual burdens of benevolence. Preparations have not been wanting to meet the emergency, and already the charitably disposed have set about organizing soup-kitchens and other practical appliances of relief. But such devices will hardly meet the most pressing necessities of the moment—we mean the relief of that large class who have been hitherto self-supporting, who are still self-respecting, and to whom any degree of privation and suffering would seem more endurable than aid that came in the shape of alms. These do not ask charity, but work; and to provide this so far as possible should be our first care.

It is proper too, to direct attention to the subject of providing shelter for the large numbers whom the Winter will find actually homeless. Already the lodging-rooms at the various Police precincts are nightly crowded far beyond their capacity, and many besides are turned away to pass the night, as best they may, in the streets.

Few have any adequate conception of the number of persons in every great city, who never know what it is to sleep in a bed or under a roof. Among them are to be found men (sometimes it is to be feared even women) of refinement and education, who fare harder, perhaps, than did JOHNSON and SAVAGE, when, for want of a lodging, they walked all night around St. James Square, "brimful of spirit and patriotism, inveighing against the Ministry, and resolved to stand by their country." One of the touching incidents of the Shreveport epidemic was the fate of a young book-keeper who, flying from the plague-stricken town, was unable to find employment or shelter, and actually wandered for many nights about the streets of New-Orleans, with his youthful wife, before he found refuge from actual starvation as a laborer on the levee. During the coming season such homely little tragedies of poverty may become lamentably frequent unless the aid that will be, no doubt, proffered in abundance is properly systematized and directed. It was a good suggestion to set apart certain unoccupied public buildings for the shelter of such as needed it, and, if necessity should demand such a step, temporary buildings could be erected on the vacant ground in the northern part of the City, where lodgings could be furnished at a nominal sum. Shelter, especially for the class we have indicated, is even a more pressing necessity than food, since many can earn, in one way or another, at least the price of a loaf of bread during the day, who are utterly unable to command the meanest sort of lodging. The Police, we are glad to see, recognize the situation by giving the first chance at such accommodations as they have to the better class of applicants—of whom they have never received so many—in preference to the professional vagrants and "bummers" who usually crowd the precinct lodging-houses.

All these points will, no doubt, be carefully looked after by the various relief societies, who, we are assured, are fully alive to the exigencies of the moment. There is never in New-York any lack of will or money to help the cause of charity. The danger is that from want of system or research this assistance may fail to reach those who need it and who deserve it most.

AN OPPORTUNITY FOR WOMANLY WORK.

Only a few days since a teacher connected with one of the industrial schools sustained by the Children's Aid Society, was accosted by a little boy, who of late had been a somewhat irregular scholar, who said, as he looked up imploringly into his teacher's face, "Please, Ma'am, won't you come with me and see my mother?" "What is the matter with your mother, and why does she want me to visit her?" was the teacher's response. "Oh, Ma'am," said the little fellow, as the big tears stole into his bright blue eyes, "mother's very sick; she has been in bed now for three days, and father's out of work; he hasn't any fire either, and the baby, mother says she is afraid will die." After promising the lad that she would call at his home as soon as her school was dismissed, the teacher said to him: "Well, Willie, where have you been, and why have you been absent so often of late?" "I have been blacking boots," replied Willie, "and until the hard times came on I used to earn sixty cents a day, and sometimes even more than that, but now there are days when I don't earn enough to get bread for mother and milk for the baby." And the little boot-black, at the thought of his own sad lot and the distress at home, was utterly overcome, and wept as though his heart would break. Scenes like this are of almost daily occurrence at the industrial schools, and the teachers are unable, from want of sufficient time and money, to respond to the repeated demands made upon them for sympathy and aid. Here is a field of usefulness for ladies of leisure and of wealth. There are many, doubtless, who have often desired to be directed to a suitable sphere of labor, where time, talents, and money might be put to the best possible use. In this volunteer service, acting in conjunction with the ladies who teach in the schools of the Children's Aid Society, a wide field is opened for womanly work. Half-naked children are waiting to be clothed, the hungry to be provided with food, the sick and dying longing for sympathy and counsel. The teachers of the industrial schools, from their long experience and intimate acquaintance with the families whose children attend their schools, are not often deceived, and therefore those who co-operate with them may feel assured that their charity is properly bestowed. We repeat, then, that ladies who may have had their sympathies quickened by the tales of want now so often published, may, by the volunteer service we have here hinted at, have the satisfaction of knowing that their wealth is distributed through such channels as will be productive of the most good. A list of the industrial schools and their situation may be obtained by applying personally or by note at the office of the Children's Aid Society, No. 19 East Fourth street.

AMUSEMENTS.

MUSICAL.

THE ITALIAN OPERA.

"Gli Ugonotti," was again done at the Academy of Music Monday, in presence of an audience numerous and unusually enthusiastic. Fine as was the initial performance, this season, of Meyerbeer's colossal opera, each recital has derived an increased interest from evident improvement, and the latest rendering really left less room for adverse criticism than any entertainment of the kind within our memory. The advantages of repetition were, of course, mainly perceptible in the concerted music of which there is so liberal an allowance in "Gli Ugonotti," and the effectiveness of the scenes in the Pré aux Clercs, and of the benediction of the swords could scarcely have been heightened. There was, however, discernible in Monday's work an unusual spirit on the part of the principal performers, and, whatever the influence, it is certain that the opera seemed more impressive than before. The fourth act was given with particular eloquence. Mme. Nilsson's *Valentina* has gained much in respect of detail, and her acting and singing while she holds *Raoul* a prisoner under her father's roof was, on the occasion we write of, worthy of the highest commendation. As *Raoul*, Signor Campanini's beautiful voice, which he manages with consummate art, has ample scope for display in the grand duet, so full of variety and charm; and as the tenor acts with a fervor and a force exceedingly uncommon among equally gifted artists, his achievements in the fourth act are not only to be applauded, but to be remembered. There was no lack of appreciation to complain of in connection with day before yesterday's performance, for, at this stage of "Gli Ugonotti" Mme. Nilsson and Signor Campanini were called before the curtain four times. The other features of the representation have been dwelt upon sufficiently already. We cannot hope to listen to a more accomplished page than Miss Cary's *Urbano* sets before us; and, although we could wish that Mlle. Maresi were a trifle more graceful in her well-meant attempts at animation, she is at all events to be credited with a correct and facile execution of *Margarita's* florid music. Mr. Strakosch's company is especially strong in the sterner sex, and hence every important rôle in the opera is sustained with efficiency. Signor Nannetti is at his best in the third act, during the duet between *Marcello* and *Valentina*, and the pretty *arioso*, commencing "Non pentirti," shows capitally the richness of his tones. M. Maurel's *St. Bris* we need but mention as one of those highly-picturesque and elaborate personations from a lyric and histrionic stand-point, so unfrequent in modern recitals of opera, and Signor Del Puente's *Nevers* we have heretofore characterized as most satisfactory. "Gli Ugonotti" will be sung at the matinée on Saturday, when we trust that the single opportunity to be accorded the ladies of listening *sans* escort to Meyerbeer's masterpiece, will not be overlooked. To-night "Il Trovatore," with Mme. Nilsson and Campanini, is to be given.

OPERA AT THE LYCEUM.

Four performances of Mr. Maretzek's artists are to occur at the Lyceum Theatre next week. Monday Mmes. Di Murska and Lucca and Signor Tamberlick will sing in "Il Trovatore;" Wednesday the two prime donne and Signor Vizzani are to appear in "Don Giovanni;" Friday "Mignon," with Mmes. Di Murska and Lucca, will be done, and Saturday afternoon there will be a matinée representation. It is now understood that the company will directly afterward proceed to Havana.

MR. GILMORE'S NEW BAND.

The new band connected with the Twenty-second Regiment of this City, and formed by Mr. P. S. Gilmore, who will henceforward sway the musical destinies of that body, gave a concert at the Academy of Music last evening. An exceedingly large audience was assembled to greet Mr. Gilmore and his men, and the entertainment, we are glad to add, proved so good that no spectator could have regretted attending. We are not, it is true, prepared to say that the performances of the band are as yet perfect. The excellence of the European *corps de musique* arises mainly from the long continued practice carried on as an organization, and it would be folly to expect that in a fortnight Mr. Gilmore could rival the achievements secured by a labor of years. It is, however, a great deal to acknowledge that the forces at the leader's disposal are very numerous—they include about seventy executants—and to discover that among them are many soloists who would do honor to the foremost of bands. Mr. Gilmore, who is ambitious and industrious, and who has abundant experience in his branch of the art, will, we are sure, so use the means supplied to him as to attain the best result. Yesterday's work, as already mentioned, without being faultless, was very creditable and uncommonly effective. Two marches, by Mr. Gilmore, both capital specimens of vigorous military music, were played; selections from "Marta" and from divers operas by Rossini were rendered; the overtures to "Semiramide" and "Der Freischuetz" were interpreted, and a *pot-pourri* of national airs rounded off the programme. Sundry variations in the tempos of the overtures were noticeable, Mr. Gilmore hurrying unaccountably in the Rossinian introduction, and taking the opening time of Weber's composition much too slow. But we must not be hypercritical on a "first night." Besides these pieces, Mr. M. Arbuckle, the well-known performer on the *cornet à pistons* contributed to the entertainment De Bériot's "Seventh Air Varié," and M. Lefèbre rendered a solo on the saxophone—a new instrument resembling the 'cello in tone; a concert polka for eight cornets in unison was also a feature of the bill, Mr. Gilmore himself being among the octet of executants. The whole band, we must not omit to note, appeared in brand new and gorgeous uniforms. They filled the stage of the Academy, at the back of which was set the scene painted for the fourth act of "L'Africaine," and the only one in the building which has not yet been used for either the "Kermesse" in "Faust," or the second tableau of the first act of "Marta." Saturday, the band will hold the first of a series of promenade concerts at the armory of the regiment in West Fourteenth street.

EVENINGS OF ENGLISH GLEES.

A concert, whereof the programme is to be made up of English glees, will take place at Lyric Hall to-morrow. Miss Henrietta Beebe, Miss Louise Finch, and Messrs. Bush, Rockwood, Beckett, and Aiken are to be the artists. The style of entertainment is too well known to local *dilettanti* to require commendation.

"THE HAMPTON SINGERS."

"The Hampton Singers" are to give a concert at Steinway Hall to-morrow.

THEATRICAL.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.

The return of Mr. John E. Owens to this City, after a very prolonged absence, was a notable event Monday, and Wood's Museum was, in consequence, crowded from pit to dome by an audience that enthusiastically welcomed one of the best and most popular comedians of the day. It is needless to say that the performances were of a much higher order of merit than those usually witnessed at this house. Mr. Owens in a large range of characters stands without a rival on the American stage, and night before last he appeared in two of his best impersonations, both of which have already achieved remarkable success in this City. As *Joshua Butterby*, in Mr. Tom Taylor's rather stupid comedy of "The Victims," Mr. Owens gave us one of his most amusing and finished pieces of eccentric characterization. His "make-up" alone for this part is worthy of more praise than many comedians' most elaborate efforts, and his unflagging vivacity and quaint humor carried an otherwise uninteresting play to an uproariously successful close. After "The Victims," Mr. Owens appeared in his best known character of *Solon Shingle*, a part in which he is as closely identified as Mr. Jefferson is in *Rip Van Winkle*. So much has been written about this masterpiece of character acting as to render comment now almost superfluous. It is but right to say, however, that Mr. Owens' *Solon Shingle* has lost nothing by constant repetition, and that it stands out now, as it did years ago, as one of the most consummate, humorous, and elaborate pieces of acting ever seen in this City. Both pieces were received with great enthusiasm by the audience, and Mr. Owens on his first appearance was the recipient of a most demonstrative and flattering ovation. The regular company of Wood's Museum did not appear on this occasion, Mr. Owens being supported by his "own" company with which he travels. It is only necessary to say that the latter company is beyond question the worst that ever permanently took up its quarters in this City, and the sooner it travels the better it will be for Mr. Owens and the public.

WASHINGTON.

THE CONTEST FOR THE SPEAKERSHIP.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 18.—Western Congressmen who have arrived here to-day state that for some time past there has been an active correspondence between Mr. Maynard, of Tennessee, and some Illinois Congressmen, having for its object the organization of a combination between Western and Southern members against Mr. Blaine, for the Speakership, unless the latter will pledge himself not to appoint Congressmen implicated in the Credit Mobilier transactions to their old chairmanships of committees.

A CORRECTION.

In a dispatch printed Monday morning, by a typographical error, the amount of estimates submitted to Congress last year was made $380,323,000, instead of $308,323,000. The context would show that there was an error in the statement, but not the extent of the error. It was stated also that the estimates would be one or two millions of dollars less than the appropriations of last year. The variations from this statement will not be more than $1,000,000, but it is possible it may be in excess instead of below the amount of last Winter's appropriations. So near as can be learned now, the amount of the estimates will not be less that $8,000,000, nor more than $12,000,000 above the amounts submitted a year ago.

SERGEANT AT ARMS OF THE HOUSE.

Another candidate for the office of Sergeant at Arms of the House is mentioned in Mr. Kennedy, of New-York. This makes five candidates for the position, Messrs. Ordway, Kennedy, Munn, Markland, and Dwyer. All the information there is here from Congressmen indicates that there is no personal opposition to Mr. Ordway's re-election, and from letters which he has received it would appear that the claim that the office should be filled by a Western man is made by the opposing candidates rather than by the Western members.

A NEW FINANCIAL SCHEME.

A new financial scheme which, it is contemplated, will be introduced in Congress is a law authorizing the issue of United States bonds of the small denomination of $25, drawing four and a half per cent. interest. It is urged in favor of this scheme that persons of small means would invest their money in bonds of such a denomination for the sake of the interest, and thus keep the present currency in circulation instead of hoarding it. The parties advocating this measure maintain that the present maximum of circulation is sufficient for the business needs of the country, provided it is kept in use, and that the issue of small bonds will induce the hoarding classes to invest their money therein.

PERSONAL.

Hon. James S. Fraser, of Indiana, late of the Mixed Commission under the Treaty of Washington, has been appointed by the Secretary of the Treasury to aid in the adjustment and decision of claims for payment for cotton arising under the act of Congress of May 18, 1872.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

NAVAL INTELLIGENCE.

Lieut. Edward N. Kellogg is ordered to the iron-clad steamer Saugus as executive officer at Key West, Fla.; Lieut. Commander Wm. Whitehead is ordered to temporary recruiting duty at Cleveland, Ohio; Lieut. Zera L. Tanner is ordered to temporary recruiting duty at Buffalo, N. Y.; Lieut. Arthur H. Fletcher is ordered to the temporary command of the receiving-ship at Washington; Lieut. Jas. A. Chesley and Surgeon Thos. H. Penrose are ordered to temporary recruiting duty at Cleveland, Ohio; Master Chas. T. Norton and Passed Assistant Surgeon E. H. Ware to temporary recruiting duty at Buffalo, N. Y.; Paymaster Ambrose J. Clark, to duty in charge of stores at Key West, Fla.; First Assistant Engineer Robert L. Harris, to recruiting duty at Baltimore; Lieut. Commander E. T. Woodward is detached from the Saugus, and ordered to return home and report on his arrival; Master John B. Rodman is detached from the Michigan and ordered to the Juniata; Master F. E. Upton is detached from the Juniata and placed on waiting orders; Assistant Paymaster Frank Bissell has been detached from duty in charge of stores at Key West, Fla., and ordered to remain on duty there as assistant to Paymaster Clark; Assistant Paymaster E. A. Calhoun, from the Saugus, and ordered to return home and report his arrival; Assistant Paymaster Frank H. Clark, from special duty at Key West, and ordered to the Saugus.

RECRUITS FOR KANSAS.

The Superintendent General of the recruiting service has been ordered to send 200 recruits to Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, seventy of which are for the Fifth Infantry and 125 for the Twenty-third Infantry.

THE MODOCS.

The Commissioner of Indian Affairs received information to-day of the safe arrival of the Modocs, in charge of Capt. Wilkinson, at Baxter Springs, near their new home in Indian Territory.

SURVEYING MINING CLAIMS.

Information has reached the General Land Office that deputies, in surveying mining claims, are in the habit of following the directions of the parties in interest instead of adhering to the lines established in the original locations of such claims, and thus, in effect, making a private instead of an official survey. Commissioner Drummond, therefore, to-day issued a circular addressed to Surveyors General throughout the country, emphatically discountenancing the practice. After giving minute directions as to the proper method of ascertaining the boundaries of original locations, the Commissioner states that a failure to make a record of the location in accordance with the law and regulations in force at the date of the location will defeat the claim; and, if it is not made with such definiteness as to operate as a notice to all persons seeking to acquire rights to such lands, it will be void for uncertainty.

THE FINANCIAL SITUATION.

CONDITION OF THE MONEY MARKET—ACTION OF THE ASSOCIATED BANKS—THE EUROPEAN MONEY CIRCLES—CONDITION OF BANKING INSTITUTIONS—A DEFALCATION.

Wall street was dull yesterday, with little news of any kind stirring, and that principally of a depressing nature. During the past few days stocks and gold have rallied sharply, and the advance in many quarters was believed to be permanent; recovery from an excitement of such magnitude as we are now experiencing cannot take place in a day or a week, and consequently a reaction after several days of buoyancy is quite natural. There was considerable discussion in banking and brokerage circles concerning the new plan proposed for adoption by the associated banks of New-York. The uncertainty as to the action to be taken on Thursday by these banks in the Clearing-house Association was one of the chief causes which tended to depress prices. Stock houses were afraid to speculate on the bull side of the market, with the probability of a repeal in the system of certification, which will subject them to disadvantages of a serious nature. Houses cannot deal as formerly, whether for investors or speculators, and their commissions will be greatly decreased. The banks themselves will be large losers if the proposed plan is adopted, for not only will capital which is now kept in New-York for the greater part of the year be driven away, but the immense business of stock-broking customers which yielded an immense revenue will be taken care of in a different way. A Stock Exchange Clearing-house and bank will be started which will of course be patronized by those interested in railroad and Government securities. There is no doubt that a strong opposition to the passage of the new measure will be made by many of the banks now in the Clearing-house Association. Whether the majority of the banks will carry their point is as yet problematical.

The news from London was not of an encouraging nature. Cables reported that a London banking association, holding a large quantity of Thomas Scott's paper, and which negotiated his railroad loan, was in trouble. The Bank of England gained but a small quantity of bullion during the day, and the export of specie to the United States amounted to $30,000. Rumors were again prevalent that Bischoffsheim was in trouble, but inquiry failed to substantiate the report. Erie declined to 34⅛ on the other side, and the market for American securities was weak. There are now two classes of Erie stock dealt in on the London Stock Exchange; Erie regular, and that countersigned by the Union Bank of London, together with the London Banking Association. The latter is quoted ½ per cent. below the first. Some of the dealers in Erie in this market conjecture that a move is on foot by which an additional issue of the stock is to be quietly worked off upon London investors, but, so far, they have failed to give any reasons for their suspicions. The Pacific Mail Directors are holding daily meetings in reference to cutting down the expenditures of the company, so that it will eventually be placed on a sound and paying basis. The expenses at present are said to exceed the earnings.

A DEFAULTING BROKER.

A broker, named Edwin K. Winship, doing business at No. 24 Broad street, has been missing for a week past. It is said that he has absconded or left the City temporarily, pending a settlement of his affairs. His debts are said to amount to $400,000, and his assets are insignificant. Winship was one of those brokers who lent money to clerks at an enormous rate of interest. He resided at Graniteville, Staten Island, living in magnificent style, keeping fast horses and elegant equipages. An execution at the suit of Mr. Burdick, of No. 392 Broadway, was levied on the premises in Broad street yesterday, and the office property removed to await a Sheriff's sale. Mr. Reed, Winship's clerk, said that the case was one which merely required an extension of time from the creditors. The latter, however, entertain but slight hopes of recovering their loans.

THE LONDON AND ASIATIC BANK.

A cable dispatch was received in this City yesterday from London to the effect that the London and Asiatic Bank was in difficulties in consequence of holding a considerable amount of Thomas Scott's railroad paper. A TIMES reporter called at the branch office of the company, No. 30 Pine street, to inquire into the matter. Mr. Augustus Wiggin, manager of the bank, said that there was no truth whatever in the report. The bank, he said, was never in a more solvent condition than at present, and it was only the day previous that he had received cable instructions to loan a large amount. It was true, he said, that they held some of Scott's paper, but it was indorsed by substantial parties, and as the notes became due they were taken up. Those still current they had no fear of, and felt quite satisfied they would be paid when they became due. They could not account for the rumors which had been circulated.

THE GOLD MARKET.

Gold opened yesterday morning at 109¼, and quickly rose to 109¾. Soon after, however, a reaction took place, and it fell to 109¼ in consequence of heavy sales to realize. This decline was scarcely checked, when it became known that the Navy Department had ordered recruiting offices to be opened in various ports throughout the country. This intelligence had the effect of creating much excitement, and gold rapidly went up to 110¼. This was the highest point reached during the day, and after 2 o'clock there was a gradual fall until it touched 109¾, at which figure it closed for the day. The carrying rates varied from 1-32 to 3-64 of one per cent.

THE MERCANTILE NATIONAL BANK.

A report having been circulated yesterday that a defalcation had been discovered at the Mercantile National Bank, corner of Broadway and Dey street, a reporter of THE TIMES visited the President and Cashier, both of whom promptly answered all questions. They stated that no defalcation had taken place, but admitted that the bank had experienced losses through injudicious and irregular loans made by the late President, E. J. Blake, without the knowledge of the Directors. If, however, the loans should prove a total loss, it would not affect the solvency of the bank, the capital of which is $1,000,000, with a surplus of $300,000. When the irregularities were discovered, Mr. Blake resigned, and Norman White was chosen to fill the position. The business of the bank will go on as usual, but the Directors will, should it be deemed necessary, issue a statement of the affairs of the bank before the end of the week. The following are the names of the Directors: Norman White, I. N. Phelps, Joseph Stuart, C. P. Burdett, S. E. Howard, Anson P. Stokes, and Robert W. Stuart.

THE LUMBER TRADE.

A reporter of THE TIMES conversed yesterday with several prominent lumber-dealers on the reported failures of many large firms in the trade. The opinions of many of them differed. Some said there were many rumors of failures and suspensions, but that, so far, all the firms which the rumor touched were carrying on business as usual. Others said that there were neither failures nor suspensions, nor rumors of either, concerning any of the large firms of their acquaintance. One prominent lumber-dealer said that he knew of a good many failures, but added that they were all caused by the previous debts of the dealers, and not by any particular dullness of business.

THE EXPORT TRADE.

The exports for the past week amount to $7,603,590. The following are the most important items: Exports to Hamburg, $172,130; Bremen, $408,364; Rotterdam, $112,641; Antwerp, $457,561; Liverpool, $3,037,046; London, $311,967; Glasgow, $486,910; Dublin, $255,621; Queenstown, $159,195; Gibraltar, $116,926; Havre, $412,637; Cuba, $177,880; Hayti, $122,969; Chili, $183,750.

UNION TRUST COMPANY DIVIDENDS.

Application was made to Judge Barrett, in Supreme Court, Chambers, yesterday, for an order permitting E. B. Wesley, Esq., to deposit funds coming into his hands as Receiver of the Union Trust Company in some of the City banks instead of trust companies. The object of the application, which was unopposed by any parties interested, was stated to be to allow the Receiver to pay dividends on five days' notice, which could not be done within that time if the moneys were deposited in trust companies, owing to the rules of the latter requiring longer notice. The names of six banks were furnished to which it was proposed to make the deposits. Judge Barrett granted the motion, saying he would this morning name the banks to be included in the order.

THE CASE OF JAY COOKE & CO.

In the bankruptcy proceedings of John E. Fox & Co. against Jay Cooke & Co., the order to show cause has been issued by Judge Blatchford, and it is returnable on Saturday next.

LIGHTER BULLION RECEIPTS PROBABLE.

Recent advices from Utah, Colorado, and other Territories producing lead and argentiferous ores, state that, although large quantities of ores have been mined and taken out, the furnaces have closed, with few exceptions, and smelting operations are so generally suspended that the bullion receipts at the East during the next few months must necessarily be very moderate and much lighter than heretofore this year.

THE PACIFIC MAIL STEAMER.

The Pacific Mail steamer Colima, it is announced, did not break her shaft, but lost one of the blades of her propeller.

THE STORM.

SNOW AND RAIN—WRECKS ON THE NEW-ENGLAND COAST, AND OTHER DISASTERS.

BOSTON, Nov. 18.—The severest rain-storm known here for years raged all night, and continues to-day, with a blustering north-east wind. The gale was very severe in this vicinity, but the shipping in the harbor received no serious damage. Accounts from the coast say that the fragments of a wrecked vessel came ashore on the beach at Nahant, and it is feared that her crew have been lost. The name of the vessel is unknown, but she is supposed to be the fishing-schooner Robert Raikes, of Provincetown, Mass. The schooner Excelsior, from Gloucester, was sunk at Marblehead, and the schooner Rainbow is stranded on the beach. The schooners Samuel Castner, and Mair and Cranmer, both outward bound, drifted afoul of each other in Nantasket Roads. The former had her stern stove in, and the latter lost her jibboom and one anchor. Both vessels will return to Boston for repairs.

Dispatches from the eastern portion of New-England report a heavy fall of snow during the night, with rain to-day. At Lowell five inches of snow fell, and at Portsmouth, N. H., seven inches, which is badly drifted.

VINEYARD HAVEN, Nov. 18.—The bark Andes, with a cargo of coal, parted one of her chains, and slipping the other, ran ashore inside West Chop. The vessel is tight.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Nov. 18.—The steamer Francis, hence for New-York, last evening, ran into an unknown schooner anchored three miles below Warwick Neck. The schooner's jib-boom tore away a part of the steamer's pilot-house, several state rooms, and one of the wheel-houses. Capt. Burton was somewhat injured in the head. The steamer anchored until this morning, when she returned to this city.

The New-York boats from Fall River, last night, proceeded only to Newport, and returned this morning. The boats from New-York due here and at Newport, were delayed by the gale, and had not arrived at noon to-day.

GREAT FALLS, N. H., Nov. 18.—During a heavy storm last night, a section of the Great Falls and Conway Railroad, at Milton, was washed away, and no trains will run over the road north of that place to-day.

TIVOLI, N. Y., Nov. 18.—Nearly all the steamers of the night lines are from seven to eight hours behind time this morning, in consequence of the storm, which has subsided. Thus far no damage is reported.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 18.—The snow and rain storm which commenced yesterday morning, continues.

STOPPAGE OF THE HUDSON RIVER STEAMERS.

ALBANY, N. Y., Nov. 18.—A south-west snow-storm, which set in last night, has prevailed nearly all day. All the railroad trains have arrived on time except on the Boston and Albany Road. The storm extends west only to Little Falls. On the river, the steamers found it impossible to proceed. The Daniel Drew, which left here last night, lay up at New-Baltimore, and proceeded on her way about noon. The Dean Richmond, which left New-York last night, had not arrived this evening. Navigation on the canal was brought to a stand-still at this point.

CANAL-BOATS SUNK.

NEWBURG, N. Y., Nov. 18.—Twelve loaded canal-boats were sunk at the wharves at this city during the storm last night. Of these, ten loaded with coal were sunk at the works of the Pennsylvania Coal Company. No lives were lost.

The barges and steamers were all delayed until this morning by the violence of the storm.

STORM IN CANADA—ROADS BLOCKED AND DAMAGE DONE.

TORONTO, Ontario, Nov. 18.—The high wind which prevailed on Sunday, rose to a gale last evening, and a furious snow-storm prevailed this morning. The roads are all blocked, and the storm is still raging, at 6 P. M. The river is rapidly filling with ice. The steam-ship Commodore, from Harbor Grace, N. F., has arrived, and reports that she saw a loaded bark ashore, on her beam ends, ten miles west of Cape St. Nicholas, north shore, on Saturday.

A NOVEMBER DAY—STEAM-BOATS AND TRAFFIC DELAYED.

The snow and hail storm of Monday night and yesterday was one of great severity and magnitude, spreading over a wide area, and considerably impeding traffic of all kinds. Warned by the threatening aspect of the weather on Monday evening, many of the river and Sound steam-boats did not make their accustomed trips, but remained at their piers. Nearly all the steamers of the night lines were from seven to eight hours late on arriving in this City yesterday morning, and reported very stormy weather during their respective trips. So far, however, no material damage has been reported. The Fall River boat started on her trip on Monday evening, but on reaching Newport put back in consequence of the storm. The railroads were more or less blocked by snow, and traffic was impeded. It was not found necessary, however, to put the snow-plows into use, and little inconvenience was experienced beyond a loss of time. The storm played sad havoc with the telegraph lines, having blown down the poles and injured the wires in all directions. The wires to Canada and the North and West were worked with great difficulty. The pilots of the different ferry-boats experienced great difficulty in conducting their boats safely across the North and East Rivers, so dangerous was the trip rendered by the violence of the gale. Several marine disasters were reported along the coast, and the injury to shipping must have been considerable. After a night of fury the storm had spent itself, and gave way to the snow and slush of yesterday. Considerable solicitude having been felt respecting the state of the Erie Canal, an inquiry was dispatched from the Produce Exchange to the State Auditor, who replied that he had not been advised of any obstruction except at the first lock. The different steamers made their usual trips last night, and the railroads are running on time. General traffic is now being carried on as usual.

THE LIQUOR-DEALERS.

A meeting of liquor-dealers was held last night at Masonic Hall, under the auspices of the New-York Liquor Dealers' Protective Union, lately organized, for the purpose of expressing their dissatisfaction with the operations of the present Excise law, and the manner of its enforcement by the Excise Commissioners, especially in regard to their arbitrary refusals to grant licenses when required. Aaron Herzberg, the President of the association, occupied the chair, and addresses on the subject were delivered by Martin Nachtman, Samuel G. Courtney, Ex-Judge Cardozo, and others, urging measures to insure a modification either by legislation or by having recourse to the courts. Resolutions, denouncing the law and the course of the Commissioners in making arbitrary distinctions, were unanimously passed.

Mr. Brentano (No. 33 Union square) has another large supply of new publications of all kinds to place before his customers. The French report of Bazaine's trial is continued in three new parts, which will be valuable for future reference. The *Parisians* (English edition, illustrated,) is also on Mr. Brentano's counters, and also *Tom Hood's Annual.* Among the latest magazines are the *People's Magazine, Bow Bells, Good Words, All the Year Round, Sunday Magazine, Temple Bar, Cassell's,* and the *Cornhill, The Gentleman's Magazine, The World of Fashion, The Milliner and Dressmaker, &c.* Mr. Brentano also has *Cassell's Almanac,* and a great variety of other almanacs, French and English. His stock of imported books is unusually large and varied.

TWEED TRIAL CLOSED.

THE JURY OUT.

ADDRESSES BY COUNSEL FOR THE PROSECUTION AND DEFENSE—THE CHARGE OF JUDGE DAVIS.

The second trial of William M. Tweed on the indictment charging him with complicity in the robberies from the City Treasury, was formally brought to a close last evening, when, under the charge of Judge Davis, it was finally submitted to the jury. Time, publicity, and repeated failures of justice in bringing to punishment the authors of these astounding frauds, to a certain extent, undoubtedly has diminished the interest which was formerly manifested in everything pertaining to the effort to trace guilt to the proper parties, and during the progress of the trial now closed there was a noticeable absence of the crowds who formerly sought admission to the court-room, but there was daily furnished marked evidence of the popular detestation at the enormity of the frauds and the desire to punish their wicked perpetrators. The unfortunate result of the former trial of Tweed was pernicious in its effects upon the public moral feeling, and in view of other legal fiascos which have since occurred, the intelligent portion of the spectators did not so much appear to think that an individual was on trial as the jury system itself. Indeed, in the address to the jury on the part of the prosecution, Mr. Tremain shadowed forth this idea, and it clearly intimated that there is prevailing an impression that moneyed influence would be endeavored to be used to thwart the ends of justice. The severe seclusion in which the jurors have been kept by order of the court also confirmed this assertion, and, mindful of these circumstances, the result of the second Tweed trial was anxiously expected. As announced in THE TIMES yesterday morning, the defense closed on the previous evening without offering any evidence to controvert the testimony of the numerous witnesses on the part of the prosecution. Mr. Graham's address for the defense was an eloquent and able appeal to the fitness of the jurors, but was necessarily ineffective in the absence of facts upon which to base a proper theory that would justify an acquittal. The reply for the prosecution by Mr. Tremain was a splendid effort, and set forth most clearly and convincingly the proofs of the frauds and their origin with the defendant. The charge of Judge Davis speaks for itself, and was properly regarded by all as an able and impartial address on the evidence and the legal questions involved.

THE PROCEEDINGS.

The court opened at 9 o'clock yesterday morning, when Mr. Graham proceeded to sum up the case for the prisoner. He described the prosecution not only as extraordinary in its nature but in its conduct. He directed attention to the absence of the District Attorney and the presence of special counsel, observing that conviction, not justice, was sought. He moved for a direction of acquittal on the ground that the act of 1870 had been absolutely repealed by the charter of 1873. The contrivers of the charter, finding that they had been too quick in these repealing clauses, devised a new act, and rushed through, as was claimed, the day before the Governor signed the bill, a new bill excepting all rights and punishments accrued under old statutes. The question was whether the Legislature could, on the 29th, declare a law passed on the 30th, no law. He also moved to quash certain counts in the indictment or for a direction of acquittal upon them. He claimed that all the counts were bad inasmuch as they sought to enlarge the meaning of the word audit, and if that word had no settled meaning at law, then the defendant should be acquitted. The counts were bad in averring that the defendant was bound to find what was actually due. They could not know what was due, and it should have been what in their judgment was due. Under the second and third counts he could not be convicted of malfeasance, because they merely averred non-feasance or neglect. He maintained that the jury had nothing to do with the question of payment, and the extent and manner of exercising the power of audit was in the discretion of the defendant. He argued that the word audit had no settled meaning, and claimed that the Legislature distinguished between auditing and allowing claims. If the Controller, who had paid these bills, knew of the lack of audit, the crime of paying falsely was his individual act, as Tweed had forfeited the office by not taking the oath of office, he held that there could be no neglect of official duty and no *de facto* official position attached to him. Addressing himself specially to the jury, Mr. Graham said he had a very deep interest in the result of this case. He had known Tweed in his sunshine; he believed he would emerge from the shadows now surrounding him. He was a man from his head to his heel. The suspicions around him were unproved. First to dispose of Storrs. This board were bound to audit, if at all, as a board, but were not bound to be together when they signed the certificate. After they had audited they could separate and sign the certificates in their own chambers. The prosecution charged that this was corrupt; that this corruption began in the passage of the act. Garvey was intended to prove that. But Garvey was corrupt. They feared the lancing of this putrid tumor. It had made one jury sick; they feared it might make another jury sick, and wisely withdrew him. Tweed was a man of good character before he went into public life. When any man went into public life he sacrificed his reputation. George Washington was abused, Gen. Jackson maligned, and Charles O'Conor had not escaped. The presumptions the jury must take were that his official acts were proper and honest. This was not a trial for money. Tweed had given ample security for any money the County could claim from him. The Broadway Bank was responsible for the forged warrants paid by them. This whining about the tax-payers' loss was nonsense. The County was secure. This was only a question of crime.

There were here fifty-five warrants, on each of which were four counts. Ten vouchers were here, and they had seen them. The prosecution introduced them, and introduced the certificates showing that they had been audited, and then turned round and asked the jury on mere suspicion to declare their own evidence false. Well, the only proof was that the certificates were signed in different inks. The answer to that was that though the board must audit together, they might do the ministerial act of signing separately, and the court would so charge them. It had been said that all these bills were passed on the faith of Tweed's name. Well, they had one bill without Tweed's name on it. But every bill bore Watson's certificate, "Examined by me and found correct." Whether Tweed put his signature on these bills before or after Watson's signature, this showed examination. It showed care that false bills should not be substituted for those he had examined. But there was another view. It was said he was an autocrat. He could control the Controller's office, but he could not control the Broadway Bank. If the receipt of these checks were a crime, he was foolishly running his head into a noose, creating evidence against himself. He was not charged with being a fool. He had no reason to take money in this way. He was all-powerful. Was it not plain that this was an honest receipt, unless Tweed was insane? They had seen John Garvey on the stand; they saw what he was; did they believe that Tweed, being such a man as he was, would, after his counsel had warned him, have said to a man like Garvey that he wished Woodward was dead? that Woodward and Andrew J. Garvey were the only men who could imprison him? Was that credible? But his testimony was all that connected Tweed with this money; and that was in the colloquy between himself and his brother in Jersey City, where Andrew said that he had given Woodward sixty-six per cent. to give to Tweed; and this Garvey, whose statement they were asked to believe, was the man whom the prosecution said they were not to believe without corroboration. They must remember they were not to convict on moral belief, but on legal evidence. If they absolutely knew, aside from the evidence, that Tweed was guilty, they could not convict unless the evidence supported it.

But here was the chain of evidence. Tweed's signature to the bills, his certificate of audit, Woodward's deposits, and a check by Woodward to himself. They were asked to presume from these circumstances that Tweed was a party to the transactions between Woodward or Watson and the claimants, a party to the turning down of the warrant of Davidson, a most violent presumption, and entirely unwarranted. The legal presumptions were that his signatures were put on in the regular course of business, and that these checks were made in payment of a debt, and to overcome this legal presumption there was nothing but prejudice. Whatever the opinion of the public might be, they were no more to consider it than the mere shout of a mob.

Counsel then narrated the rules relating to circumstantial evidence, and briefly stated the history of the manner in which the voucher record was made up, and reminded them that Mr. Lynes never examined the certificates when they were presented to him. The case of the prosecution was simply this, that Mr. Tweed had got so much money that he could not have realized it honestly, therefore that it belonged to them, and that he should be convicted as a thief. Could any one of them say on the testimony that there were one hundred and ninety voucher records like these ten produced, when Mr. Storrs did not see them after the 1st of July, and Mr. Lynes did not see them after the 5th of September? He had no doubt that Mr. Lynes meant to tell the truth, but they had heard his testimony, and they could tell how indefinite it was. If these 190 witnesses were now at hand they would establish Mr. Tweed's innocence, and they would only impeach Hall and Connolly, who signed the warrants. He referred to what he characterized as the mockery of a broken lock, a broken glass, and an indictment against two men, one of whom had since died of a broken heart, and the other he believed to be innocent. He called special attention to Mr. Storrs' examination by Mr. Hall's direction, and Mr. Hall's direction to look for Tweed's signature—not, let them note, for Mr. Hall's own or Mr. Connolly's. But Mr. Storrs saw there but one hundred out of one hundred and ninety. Here were ninety missing. He examined but some thirty, and of even these Mr. Tweed's signature was absent on some fifteen. He had no doubt that Garvey had absconded long before this, and that so far as his vouchers were concerned, was out of danger three days after they were paid. Adverting to the questions connected with the missing deposit tickets, he charged that the conduct of the bank officers was very suspicious. They had noticed that it received Keyser's forged indorsements, the Paying Teller of the bank merely initialing, to show whence they came, and thus the bank rendered itself responsible, and the deposit tickets, perhaps, had other secrets. After Mr. Tilden examined the deposit tickets they mysteriously disappeared, and there was no evidence of any satisfactory character to show that they were ever before the Grand Jury. He charged that the guilty bank had suppressed these tickets because it would establish a connivance between that institution and Woodward, which would go far to exonerate Mr. Tweed. There was a mystery about the preservation of the Keyser warrants. They were preserved because Keyser was willing to swear that these indorsements were forged, when, in fact, the reverse was the truth. Those who were attacking Mr. Tweed—and their party had just been emphatically condemned—desired to show that Mr. Tweed was willing to do anything, even forgery. They selected out the only large-hearted man for their attack, and stopped at nothing in it. But these signatures were not forgeries. They had heard how he had given power to Woodward to collect. They knew how business was done, and that a collector did not get a power of attorney for each collection. But now when Woodward had been driven away by these wicked indictments—and he was not to be condemned for refusing to defend twenty indictments against the people—Keyser could come out and say he was all right; no one could hurt him. But Keyser said his bills were right. He swears now they are just bills. But Mr. Tweed was to be condemned because he did not take his affidavit then. Could he then have sworn stronger than now how Garvey's thirty-four bills were not attached at all, nor were any of the other bills except Mr. Davidson's? And his transaction was entirely with Watson. Did they believe he would have signed a paper without seeing it which might have signed away his large property on the mandate of Watson, unless he thought there was something wrong?

He contended on the testimony of Mr. Lynes that ordinances and laws prescribing an affidavit to bills did not apply to the Board of Audit, but simply to county and town officers and Supervisors. If it was proper, it was for the Controller, the fiscal officer, to enforce it, and not Mr. Tweed. He referred to the evidence of Copeland, who was examined on the former trial of Mr. Tweed, and observed that so far as his contradiction by his affidavit was concerned it was of little importance, as an affidavit drawn for a specific purpose might be perfectly true as to that purpose, but, inadvertently, it might well be that collateral matters were misstated—matters in which neither the lawyer nor the client intended at the time it was drawn. Mr. Copeland testified that Lynes made warrants without a voucher when Garvey and Keyser were present. Why were they not called to contradict him? He testified that Keyser saw the books. Why was not Keyser called to contradict him? He testified that Garvey's bills were large bills—some of an inch thick. The pigeon-holes would not have held more than ten or twelve. Why was not this contradicted? Mr. Copeland told the truth; there never were more than thirty of these vouchers at any one time. All the testimony went to show that Mr. Copeland could not have seen one hundred and ninety vouchers; that there were never that number of vouchers together at that time. He did see the one hundred and ninety entries of warrants, and, he believed, the one hundred and ninety warrants.

He commented on the character and evidence of John Garvey, and expressed his astonishment and chagrin at the failure to produce Andrew J. Garvey, on whom he relied at the former trial. He spoke in scathing terms of the character of Garvey, and said that it was evident that the arrangement was that Garvey should escape, and his property be turned into money and remitted to him until an arrangement could be made here. He argued that there was no proof whatever that the checks paid to Mr. Tweed by Woodward were paid out of the warrant, and in his closing remarks eulogized the character and life of the defendant. If Mr. Tweed had moneys of the County he was responsible for it. He was informed the Court of Appeals had just ordered a reargument of a point in the suit brought against him for money. He appealed to their charity to remember that they were liable to temptation. He wished them to deal with Mr. Tweed as they would be dealt with themselves; above all, that they remember that juries were commensurate with our Constitution, and that human liberty must expire with the failure of the jury, as the body without the presence of the soul.

A recess was then taken.

MR. TREMAIN'S SUMMING UP FOR THE PROSECUTION.

After recess Mr. Tremain commenced the summing up for the prosecution. In his exordium he pointed out the importance of this case, not merely as a money question or a question of the guilt of this particular criminal, but of the very possibility of a free government. It was a question of plunder of tax-payers, of the poor and the rich, of the widow and the orphan. Six millions had been diverted by the defendant's agency. One million had been turned into Tweed's own pocket. Never had there been such corruption. Yet the matter was in small compass. It was to be decided on evidence substantially uncontradicted. They, as good citizens, who had not shirked a painful but necessary duty, were entitled that he should not delay in proceeding at once to the consideration of the main points of this case. Turning to the court, Mr. Tremain stated that the defense had raised the point that the act of 1870 was repealed. He reminded the court that if it should so decide, even erroneously, no appeal would be made by the people. They would be without redress, while the prisoner, in any case, had his appeal and redress of any wrong done by the court. But the act of 1870 was not repealed by the act of 1873. He read the title of the act of 29th April, 1873, and claimed that its effect was, by its recitals, simply to add a section to the act already before the Governor for approval, and argued that the general rule was to reconcile statutes and to give the real intent of the Legislature its full force. He referred for the interpretation of this section to the act of 1872. But at any rate this was not the case where the offense was swept away by the repeal. The offense was defined by the Revised Statutes and by the common law. The offense was complete before the act of 1873. The repeal of the act of 1870 had no more to do with the question of guilt than the repeal of the office. In speaking to the jury, he warned them that they were to take the law from the court. If the court made an error, the learned counsel representing the prisoner would not fail to take advantage. They were to decide on the facts under the law pronounced by the court. They were not responsible for the law, nor for the punishment.

It was a proud thing for us and our ancestors here and in England, that never before had we to provide for such crimes. Crime always outruns legislation. No Legislature could constitutionally pass a law to reach a crime already committed. It would be *ex post facto.* A republic of old had no penalty for parricide. And in our own land we had no laws to punish properly the man who, intrusted with powers never before, in England or Russia, in monarchy or oligarchy, intrusted to one man, had perverted those powers to his own benefit. Mr. Tremain here explained the system of counts under which a single offense was described under various aspects to meet all kinds of technicalities. Thus there were here four different descriptions of each of fifty-five offenses. Thus there were 220 counts. The first three counts of each four were drawn under the specific statute of this State, giving one offense in different aspects of that statute. The fourth count gave the general statment of the common law aspect of the offense where a neglect of duty was combined with a corrupt profit by the neglect. He then read a decision of Judge Davis that under this statute there was no need of any corrupt or even any motive in the offender to constitute the offense. It was enough that he intentionally refused or failed to do a duty imposed on him in his office by the law. He also read at some length extracts, going to show that it was not even necessary to show injury to any one by such intentional neglect to constitute the offense. The idea that a man might hold several offices and excuse himself from the neglect of one by the pressure of the duties of the others was intolerable and unwarranted. If he could not discharge the duties of all let him resign some. That was the language of the law. The history of these transactions was this: In 1870 a new charter was formed, conferring unexampled powers on A. Oakey Hall. He appointed all heads of departments; he could call on them for reports; he could even fix the Police Magistrates' salaries. His powers were almost without limit. All this was done when this defendant was in the Legislature. Then came this tax levy, in which this clause was inserted. They knew by sad experience what a county tax levy was—an act in which the State took little interest, as it was a county matter, and which was crowded usually into the last moments of the session, and on which it was generally believed that other arguments than those of reason were used to clear the eyes of objectors. In this law was this provision to issue bonds to meet amounts passed by this Board of Audit. These bonds were a charge on them and their children, for repudiation could not be heard of. If they intrusted the power to unworthy men they must put up with the consequences. During this time this defendant was a leading man in this Legislature. Note the peculiarities of this law. The Supervisors must pass a bill in full board, in public, with a clerk, after notice, and these acts to be published. None of this appeared in this act—none of these bulwarks. Simply they were to meet and audit, and their bonds were to be paid. The only safeguard was to hold these three men to a strict accountability. Again, bills to the Board of Supervisors were to be sworn to as just and proper. Few of these bills would have been sworn to. Though they printed this on the bills, and kept the promise to the eye, they did not keep it to the sense. But it was said the practice of making these affidavits was obsolete. Ah! That was the beginning of the evil introduced while this defendant was in power. But should not these "Auditors" have at least revived it, so that at least the conscience of the claimant might be compelled? Mr. Watson was County Auditor, an office created by an ordinance of the Common Council. Mr. Woodward, who was talked of as a great capitalist who could contract a debt to Mr. Tweed of a million, held the very humble position of clerk to a committee, a very willing tool of Mr. Tweed, holding an office as much unauthorized by law as bootblack to the Chairman of the committee.

Mr. Tremain then repeated the resolution of the Board of Audit. If it were a mere resolution directing Mr. Watson to gather up the bills, that was innocent enough; but they had a right to interpret it by their subsequent action, and if they meant to direct Mr. Watson to examine these bills, and, without further action on their part, to accept Mr. Watson's certificate and pay on it, thus delegating to him the powers conferred upon them as representatives of the people to him, then it became a badge of a fraudulent scheme, of which William M. Tweed was the central figure. Well, the defense said they would have introduced Mayor Hall's message, but that they were afraid that the court would exclude it. How could the court do so when they did not object? Mr. Graham had told them that Mr. Tweed was a large-hearted man. Probably he judged by the size of his body. A generous man. Perhaps he judged by the size of his fee. A man who had stolen a million could afford to be generous. He did not blame Mr. Graham. It was his habit to identify himself with his client. He had deserved his fee by the devotion which had destroyed his health and his sleep.

He discussed the meaning of the word "audit." All the dictionaries implied in the word "examination," "investigation." And the auditors could not delegate this duty. They must perform it themselves. The court would charge them that if after this meeting, they never met to consider these claims, but resting on Mr. Watson's certificate signed separately these certificates, then they were guilty of neglect. As for the time they should audit that was immaterial. If they did not meet and audit these claims before the warrants were paid, before the defendant Tweed got his share of them, then the time for audit was passed by. This brought them face to face with the important question, was there any such meeting to audit. The prosecution had to prove a negative. But where the defense had the power to prove the affirmation if it existed and did not, very slight proof was needed for the negation. Prima facie evidence was conclusive. Look at this case. They might have met at any restaurant, but that would scarcely be decent. The proper place was the Controller's office. What was the evidence of Storrs and Lynes? No meeting, no record of any meeting, no clerk of any meeting. The clerk who kept the record of the warrants never heard of any meeting. How easy if there had been any meeting except that one to show it. The law plainly did not mean to refer to them claims already audited. What did they mean by directing the County Auditor to collect the bills? Plainly while keeping up a show to pass all bills certified by Tweed without examination? To bow down before his omnipotent certificate. Who ever before heard of a board thus bowing down before one of its numbers as an autocrat?

What kind of opinion must counsel have had of their intelligence when he spoke of Tweed as innocent and the others as conspirators? Who was in the Legislature when the scheme was devised? Who took the central place in the device here? Whose certificate was on the bills? Who stood at the door of the Broadway Bank with his pocket-book to receive his share of the stolen plunder, twenty-three to twenty-five per cent.? Who but Tweed, who now rejoices that he has succeeded in dividing the Court of Appeals as to whether State or County shall recover it from him.

There was no hearing, no audit. There were twenty-six different dates to these certificates. Did any one believe there were twenty-six different meetings of this board and hearings of claimants without any one knowing of them. Mr. Lynes' testimony showed that there was no auditing about it. When the claims were made out it was understood they were to go through. The interest was added on at once, showing that there was to be no deduction, no examination, no audit. Everything was written in except the signatures before it went out of the office. The color of the ink with which Mr. Tweed wrote his signature to the certificate and upon the face of the bill was the same. There could have been no audit except by a duly authorized agent or the parties themselves. No investigation took place at all. All were false, Keyser's included. But they had to go into the camp of the conspirators to get their witnesses. Keyser said the thirty-three per cent. was added to cover delays, at the suggestion of the arch conspirator Tweed. That addition made those bills as false as though ninety per cent. were added. Six million two hundred thousand dollars had been appropriated for the Court-house from 1859 to 1871, and it was not completed yet, and was constructed so poorly that counsel could not hear the witnesses without huddling up closely. The examination of Mr. Tilden showed that a deduction of sixty-six per cent. had been taken from each claim, and that twenty-four per cent. had uniformly gone to the credit of Tweed.

All the proofs showed that none of the accounts of Garvey could have been audited. A great outcry had been made because Garvey had not been put on the stand. The case was abundantly proved without him. He had no doubt, Mr. Tremain said, that Garvey would tell the entire truth, but he didn't want to give the jury the excuse for not finding a verdict of guilty that they would not believe Garvey. All along the lines of the defendant's tracks was enough to prove him guilty without Garvey.

And now as to John Garvey. Fraud would leave its trail. There had been a good deal said that Tweed would not have talked as he did with John Garvey, but Andrew Garvey and Tweed were bound in the bonds of common crime. They had to have some communication if Tweed was to be protected. What more natural in this view than the letters of Tweed to John Garvey? What more natural than Garvey's conversation? Of course Mr. Tweed, with all his resources and his desire to shield himself, knew of the movements of the well-known detective, Sampson. But the deposit tickets—would Tweed have left the deposit tickets if they testified against him? Well, the cunningest fox left some trail. What could be removed in his own domain, the Controller's office, was lost; but the Broadway Bank was not, and Mr. Tilden, by God's providence, reached them before they were destroyed. Then they were lost. But it was said that Connolly had charge of these vouchers. Not more than Tweed. Did Mr. Connolly destroy them? He promised to give them up. To whose interest was it they should be destroyed? To whose more than Mr. Tweed's—he who had received the largest share of the plunder? Fortunately there was no difficulty from the loss of the papers. The law allowed the next best evidence. The book proved 190 vouchers—complete vouchers, with all the papers that justified Mr. Lynes in entering the claim and drawing the warrants. He had drawn himself 183 warrants on vouchers complete and perfect. There was no difficulty, therefore, from the loss of the papers. Copeland was the main pillar of the defense—Copeland, whom they had dropped after the last trial—Copeland, who had done good service, from what motives he would not say—Copeland, who, having been squeezed like an orange, had nothing left but the rind, and having received his pay was now seeking "Cowes and a market." He didn't know that the prosecution was represented by the District Attorney. Innocent young man! As babes and fools are to be believed he was to be believed. But it happened that he was on record, and so when Mr. Tremain found him flitting about the room he sent for his affidavit. Of course there was a new proof of their conspiracy to ruin Tweed. As they couldn't drive him away, they had prepared long ago, with long prescience, an affidavit to break him down. Well, if careful pervision of what might occur to defeat justice was a conspiracy, he was a conspirator. They had Copeland's affidavit before them. There was no possibility of mistake. He conceded that the affidavit was read to him, and that he signed it, and that the matters which he now contradicted were material to the purpose of that affidavit. He therefore claimed that his present testimony must be entirely discredited. What dependence could they put on a man who then swore, in order to arrest Mr. Tweed, that he, (Tweed) signed all the certificates of audit, and now swore that he did not see them all. Why, if Mr. Peckham could have misled Copeland into such a statement, he should be struck from the rolls. But Mr. Peckham's high honor and purity of life, and even excess of delicacy, put him beyond the need of any clearing of his character. Aside from that, turn to the facts; see how they contradicted Copeland. Lynes' testimony was clear. Contrast these two men. Their appearance on the stand was enough. Any man who took an office was bound to give all his ability, all his strength, to the discharge of its duties. The sense of responsibility of officers must be revived. Why, in Massachusetts, Webster, with his eloquence, could not save a man who had extorted only $25. In this State, to within a few years, only one case, a County Judge of Oneida County, had occurred of the character of this, yet last year three Judges had been brought before the Legislature for trial. It was for the juries to restore public morality. If they condoned official corruption they shared the guilt. Corruption in office was unknown to our forefathers; it was for them to restore that blessed ignorance. All the facts showed that the defendant acted knowingly and corruptly.

Some allusion had been made by Mr. Graham to private counsel for the Broadway Bank. He did not understand the allusion. The Legislature had specially authorized the employment of counsel for this case. It was under this he and his associates acted. It was no pleasant, no congenial task, to convict a criminal of crime, but if they shrunk from it, who would take it up? Mr. Graham suggested that a certificate was used for two or three bills. Unfortunately for that argument, no two bills were alike in amount. He testified to Copeland's character from other men's statements. That testimony was unsworn and hearsay. He argued that Lynes' testimony was contradictory, but his argument was not satisfactory. He said Connolly stole the vouchers. What matter who stole them if they were gone? He said that one man's heart was broken by the indictment for robbery. Who was it? Not Haggerty, who was now the bosom friend of Copeland. He said the party who assailed Tweed was defeated. The party who assailed him was the honest people of all parties. The party who had just come into power would resent as the greatest slander the charge that they were supporting Mr. Tweed. He said he was able to and would pay every dollar he owed the County. What proof had they of it except the next admission that he was employing an army of lawyers to resist such payment? But suppose he could? Did that satisfy justice? He talked of the whining of tax-payers. That was his phrase for the solemn demand of the citizens that the disgrace of this City should be wiped away.

In conclusion, he (Mr. Tremain) trusted that the rights of the citizens would be upheld by the verdict of this trial, and that the power of law would assert its supremacy over the manifold influences which were brought to bear in the interest of the defendant.

At the conclusion of Mr. Tremain's address counsel for the defendant submitted a long list of exceptions.

THE JUDGE'S CHARGE.

The Judge commenced his charge to the jury shortly before 7 o'clock. He said: If it were consistent with my sense of the duty which I owed to the high office which has been conferred upon me, and to justice, I would most gladly refrain from saying a word to you in connection with this case. I would willingly hand over the case to you, telling you to judge of the arguments of counsel on both sides, and the evidence laid before you, simply saying, "Take it, and do what you think is fair and right;" but I cannot think that that would be a proper discharge of my duty. I do not believe with those who think that a Judge performs his duty when he submits naked propositions of law and refrains from laying before the jury what he deems to be the points of fact in the case, and the application of the established rules of evidence to those facts. In all cases the jurors are the judges of the facts, and I do not wish to trench upon the duty which the law has imposed upon you in that respect. There is in this country no law for the rich that differs from the law for the poor. All men are entitled to a just and even-handed administration of the law, regardless of their position in life or society, their wealth or their poverty, their standing, whether high or low, and if unfortunately in the administration of justice it turns out in practice that the law is permitted to operate differently upon the humble and the poor and upon the rich and powerful, it is not because the law is not in itself right and equal, but because courts and juries are weak and sometimes worse than weak. It arises from the nature of our institutions that all civil officers are the servants of the people; that the people selected from themselves persons to fill offices who are clothed with powers and duties to be administered for the well-being of the whole community. It is, of course, impossible for the people to gather together in a body acting for themselves in the administration of the laws; that duty must be intrusted to the selected agents and servants of the people. If, at any time in the future it should become the permanent idea of officials that their offices are the means of enriching themselves regardless of the interests of the people, and if upon that there should grow up another still worse, namely, that officers who have violated the law, and plundered instead of protecting the public interests, have with the money thus obtained the means of purchasing their own immunity, then indeed our Government would be an absolute and an awful failure. The real question involved in this case is a very simple one, and lies in a nutshell. Strip the charge of its surroundings, its adventitious, and, in some respects, false circumstances, and place on trial on the same charge some indifferent person who has not exercised power, not possessed wealth, not acquired large influence, and the case will be very simple and easy of determination. I desire, in what I have to state to you, to submit as clearly as possible the exact propositions on which your judgments will have to be pronounced. In 1870 the Legislature of this State saw fit to provide a mode of auditing several existing County liabilities, and for that purpose they elected a board or commission which, to adopt the name given it by counsel, was known as the Board of Audit. The Legislature gave to this body a very large power. It provided that the officers named, of whom the defendant was one, should audit all existing liabilities prior to April 26, 1870. Three officers were named who were clothed with powers, the effect of which was to protect the citizens from unjust claims and liabilities. The three were to consider such claims as were laid before them in their collective capacity. In the indictment in this case it is charged in the three first set of counts that the defendants neglected to perform the duties imposed upon them as auditors, and upon that subject a good deal of evidence has been produced before you. It is said that these three gentlemen had no meeting but one, and that, instead of acting as the statute provided, they all left the whole subject to certain clerks, and without meeting themselves, simply gave certificates which were sent from one office to another. If that was so, and if you are satisfied from the evidence that, instead of convening for the purpose of passing upon these accounts a proper judgment, they intrusted the matter to other officials, and signed certificates on the basis of the action of others, and that the defendant did that, then it is your duty to pronounce him guilty under the three first sets of counts, in which a verdict is asked by the plaintiff, because in that case he would have failed to have performed the duty enjoined upon him by law. If an officer clothed with power to do a particular thing neglects to do it, and does something else not in conformity with law, he is guilty of willful neglect. During the period between the 5th of May and 1st of December there were the accounts of twenty-six days which were audited, or professedly audited, so far as the papers before us disclose. In connection with these twenty-six occasions of audit is there any evidence tending to show that A. Oakey Hall, William M. Tweed, and Richard B. Connolly ever met in active council? I am at a loss to call your attention to any evidence showing that they convened to pronounce judgment upon the accounts in their collective capacity, as required by law, but if there is any evidence of that character, of course it is your duty to recollect and apply it for the benefit of the defendant. I ask you whether, in looking over the evidence in the case, you can say whether or not these three gentlemen, instead of meeting after the first occasion, intrusted the whole matter to somebody else, and allowed that somebody else to judge as to whether the accounts were right or wrong. If so, there must be a conviction under this indictment. Your attention has been called to the several claims presented, and I will refer to them without any particular regard to the order in which they were mentioned. In the first place, the claim of McBride Davidson was brought to your notice as tending to show that the Board of Audit intentionally omitted to perform the duties required of them by law. McBride Davidson had an account against the State of New York to the amount of $16,240. That claim, he said, was a just one, but somebody, it is asserted, converted it into a false claim of $49,000, and the Board of Audit granted a certificate for it at that sum, a large portion of the money being on the very same day transferred to the account of Mr. Tweed at the Broadway Bank. What the reasonable conclusion to be drawn from that is, it is for you, and not for him, to say. Without a solitary explanation touching the accounts, what is the conclusion which a fair-minded, honest man, sitting in the jury-box would draw from the evidence? That question is one of fact for you, and not for me, and I submit it to you for your consideration in the absence of all explanation touching the subject matter. Now, if it be true, as shown here, that a portion of Davidson's bill, amounting to $49,000, passed into the hands of Woodward and was thence transferred to Tweed, forming a part of his credit in the Broadway Bank—if that be true, and you are satisfied of it from the evidence, you will have to ask yourself what would be a reasonable conclusion as to whether that degree of diligence required by law was omitted or not in ascertaining the true character of the amount. It may be claimed that after all there was some indebtedness which Woodward was paying in making the transfer, or that there was some mistake, and that it was retransferred to Woodward instead of being drawn out by Tweed, or that there was some transaction which explained the final transaction of paying the money in that form; but in the absence of all explanation, all that is left to an intelligent juror is to say what is the truth as to whether or not these gentlemen exercised their duty as a body in examining that account. If you say they did not, and that the City has been defrauded of the amount of difference between $16,000 and $49,000, then what is your duty on the question of the guilt or innocence of the parties connected with it? But if that case stood alone in respect to the action of the board, you may more reasonably, perhaps, feel it your duty to conclude that there was some mistake, that the Board of Supervisors had it under consideration, or that it was accidentally omitted; but when you couple with it the fact that 190 other vouchers, as shown by the books of the bank, were passed upon by that same board and find that out of the 190 vouchers, amounting to over six million dollars, there went into Woodward's account the sum of $3,581,254 26, and into Ingersoll's account $3,549,320 18, and when you find that of these sums that went into Woodward's account concurrently and on the same date the credit was given to Woodward, there passed from Woodward by transfer into the account of Mr. Tweed $932,858 50, what then I ask will be your judgment as to the character of the transaction? Now, as to the question whether or not they did their duty in examining and auditing the accounts. I call your attention to these claims of Ingersoll & Co. Keyser & Co. have sixteen accounts, and we have ten of their vouchers. Now the point is this, whether or not these gentlemen, when they came to act as auditors, did take up these accounts, pass upon

Continued on Eighth Page.

Rupture is permanently cured by using the New Elastic Truss, which retains it comfortably through hardest exercise or severest strain. Sold at No. 683 Broadway.—*Advertisement.*

"Burnett's Superior Flavoring Extracts (Lemon, Vanilla, &c.,) are growing in public favor."—ACKER, MERRALL & CONDIT.—*Advertisement.*

THE WEEKLY TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES, published this morning, contains:

THE LATEST IN REGARD TO THE VIRGINIUS TRAGEDY.

NOTES OF TRAVEL, by Grace Greenwood.

THE UNITED STATES AND SPAIN.

THE SOUTH.

VIRGINIA.

THE ENGLISH TRAPPISTS.

HEALTH OF AMERICAN WOMEN.

THE WORKING MEN AND THE CRISIS.

ANGORA VS. CASHMERE.

SUBSOILING.

THE NEW-YORK FARMERS' CLUB.

CORRESPONDENCE FROM ALL PARTS OF THE COUNTRY, with full reports of the LIVE STOCK and PRODUCE MARKETS.

Copies for sale at the counter in THE TIMES OFFICE. PRICE 5 CENTS.

Thirty Years' Experience of an Old Nurse.—MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP is the prescription of one of the best female physicians and nurses in the United States, and has been used for thirty years with never-failing safety and success, by millions of mothers for their children. It relieves the child from pain, cures dysentery and diarrhea, griping in the bowels, and wind colic. By giving health to the child, it rests the mother.

Hair Dye! Hair Dye! Hair Dye! BATCHELOR's celebrated Hair Dye is the best in the world. The only true, safe, and perfect hair dye. No disappointment, no ridiculous tints. Harmless, reliable, instantaneous. Sold everywhere by druggists.

Lundborg's Recherche Perfumes possess great delicacy and are truthful to nature.

MARRIED.

HOLMES—CROXSON.—Wednesday, Nov. 12, at the residence of the bride's parents, by Rev. F. W. Brathwaite, CHARLES P. HOLMES, of New-York, to EMMA, daughter of J. B. Croxson, Esq., of Brooklyn. No cards.

KYDD—DALRYMPLE.—On Tuesday, Nov. 18, in the Fourth Presbyterian Church, by Rev. John Thomson, D. D., JAMES KYDD to SARAH E., only daughter of the late Wm. Dalrymple.

UPDIKE—ROBINSON.—On Monday, Nov. 17, at the residence of the bride's parents, No. 150 East 35th st., by Rev. Mr. Payson, GEORGE E. UPDIKE to LOTTA, daughter of Wm. J. Robinson.

DIED.

ADAMS.—Suddenly, in Brooklyn, on Nov. 16, Mr. SAMUEL ADAMS, in the 42d year of his age.

Funeral services at the Central M. E. Church, (Williamsburg,) on Thursday, Nov. 20, at 1:30 o'clock.

JAQUES.—On Monday, Nov. 17, 1873, at the residence of his brother-in-law, Dr. Robert Laird, Squan Village, N. J., GEORGE H. JAQUES, in the 61st year of his age.

Funeral at same place this day at 1 o'clock P. M. Remains will be taken to Green-Wood for interment.

KING.—On Sunday, 16th November, AMANDA, daughter of the late Rufus S. King.

The funeral will take place at the residence of her mother, No. 67 7th av., on Wednesday, 19th inst., at 2 P. M. Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

LILLIENDAHL.—On Monday, Nov. 17, JULIA A., relict of C. D. W. Lilliendahl, in the 80th year of her age.

Funeral services at the Moravian Church, corner Lexington av. and 30th st., this Wednesday at 1 P. M.

MITCHELL.—On the 17th inst., FRANCES K., wife of Dr. C. L. Mitchell.

The funeral services will be held at her late residence, No. 129 Montague st., Brooklyn, on Wednesday, 19th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M. Relatives and friends are invited.

PERRY.—On the 16th inst., Capt. MATTHEW C. PERRY, United States Navy, son of the late Commodore M. C. Perry.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from St. Mark's Church on Wednesday, 19th inst., at 12 o'clock.

PITTINGER.—In Brooklyn, this morning, Nov. 18, after a short illness, REBECCA E., wife of James H. Pittinger.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

PRINCE.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, Nov. 18, SUSIE J., wife of Wm. A. Prince and only daughter of E. H. Gage, Esq., aged 30 years.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, No. 306 Adelphi st., on Thursday, 20th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M. Remains will be interred at Green-Wood.

SHERMAN.—Nov. 18, EDWARDS SHERMAN, suddenly, at 7 Abingdon square, aged 57 years.

The remains will be taken to Catskill for interment.

SUTPHEN.—Suddenly, at Newark, N. J., Nov. 18, Mrs. ELIZABETH SUTPHEN.

Funeral services at No. 70 Thomas st., on Thursday, at 9:30 A. M.

SUAU.—On Monday, 17th inst., LAURA ELIZABETH POUSONY, widow of Henry A. Suau, aged 47 years.

Friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral on Wednesday, 19th, at 10 A. M., at the Church of St. Vincent de Paul, 23d st., near 6th av.

TYNG.—At Gambier, Ohio, Nov. 13, 1873, MASON, son of Rev. Morris A. and Effie W. Tyng, aged 2 weeks and 1 day.

VAN KLEEK.—At Jersey City, Nov. 16, Mrs. SARAH J. VAN KLEEK, widow of the late Rev. R. D. Van Kleek.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral on Wednesday at 1 o'clock, from her late residence, No. 241 Jersey av.

WEDEKIND.—On Monday morning, Nov. 17, after a short illness, EDWARD WEDEKIND, aged 37 years, 5 months, and 29 days.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at St. James' Church, 15th st., between 2d and 3d avs., at 1 o'clock on Thursday afternoon, 20th inst.

WHITE.—At Yorktown, Westchester County, N. Y., of apoplexy, MARY, widow of the late Henry White, M. D.

Funeral services at her late residence, Thursday, Nov. 20, at 1 o'clock P. M. Carriages will be in attendance to meet the friends on the arrival of the 9:10 A. M. train of the Hudson River Railroad at Peekskill.

WHITE.—On Nov. 15, 1873, FRANCES E. WHITE, widow of Thomas L. White.

Funeral will take place at 10 o'clock A. M. this day, at her late residence, No. 92 Lexington av. Relatives and friends are invited.

MISCELLANEOUS.

MERCANTILE NATIONAL BANK,

NEW-YORK, Nov. 18, 1873.

Rumors having gained currency regarding this bank, the Directors inform their dealers and stockholders:

That the capital of the bank is $1,000,000, and surplus $337,000.

That very recently the late President, Mr. E. J. Blake, without their knowledge, made loans to a corporation in which he was interested. The loss, if any, from this account they believe will not exceed the surplus.

That at a meeting held this day, Mr. Norman White was unanimously elected President, in place of Mr. E. J. Blake, resigned.

(Signed,)

NORMAN WHITE,
JOSEPH STUART,
J. N. PHELPS,
C. P. BURDETT,
S. E. HOWARD,
ANSON PHELPS STOKES,
ROB'T W. STUART.

AUCTION SALE.

THURSDAY and FRIDAY EVENINGS, 20th and 21st, at the Leavitt Art Rooms, No. 817 Broadway, 8 o'clock.

THE RONDEL COLLECTION,

comprising about 100 pictures, the entire collection of paintings, water-colors, and sketches by F. Rondel, Esq.

From the Evening Post.

All the work of his pencil, varied and interesting in subject, and well worthy the attention of picture-buyers.

There is no need to remind our readers that the present is a most disastrous time for art, and there is, therefore, the more reason to suppose that great bargains will be obtained at this sale.—*Times.*

Also will be sold more than 100 other paintings and water-colors by prominent American artists, and a few fine foreign pictures.

The above now on exhibition free at the Art Rooms, No. 817 Broadway.

FRIDAY AND SATURDAY,

Nov. 21 and 22, at the Clinton Hall sales-rooms, at 7:30 o'clock.

ILLUSTRATED AND STANDARD BOOKS.

An exceedingly fine collection of books, many of them in half and full calf bindings, embracing fine specimens of early typography, collections of caricatures, large paper copies of scarce books, numismatic history, Shakespearean books of costumes, historical and standard works suitable for libraries. The above now on view at the Clinton Hall Rooms.

MONDAY, TUESDAY, AND WEDNESDAY EVENINGS.

An extraordinary collection of curious and rare antique furniture, old chinas, delfts, armor, clocks, real bronzes, &c., &c. Now on exhibition at the Clinton Hall sales-rooms.

The Messrs. LEAVITT, Auctioneers.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

The mails for Europe during the week ending Saturday, Nov. 22, 1873, will close at this office on WEDNESDAY at 12 M., on THURSDAY at 12 M., and on SATURDAY at 3:30 A. M. and 12 M.

THOS. L. JAMES,
Postmaster.

GOLD PENS.
FOLEY'S CELEBRATED GOLD PENS.
NO. 2 ASTOR HOUSE,
Opposite Herald Office.

R. STUART WILLIS, ATTORNEY AND Counsellor at Law, Notary Public, No. 152 Broadway, Room No. 4, New-York.

POLITICAL.

NOTICE.

REPUBLICANS OF THE FIRST ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.

The committee, consisting of Hon. G. Bliss, Jr., Thos. Murphy, J. D. Lawson, H. G. Leask, and Wm. H. Lockwood, to whom was referred the subject of the irregularities and abuses existing in the association of the First District, of which C. A. Stetson, Jr., is President, will meet at head-quarters, corner Broadway and 23d st., on WEDNESDAY EVENING, Nov. 19, at 8 o'clock, to take action in the matter. The committee of the association of which John P. Fraser is President, and Van D. Richmond Secretary, are respectfully requested to attend without further notice. By order.

J. P. FRASER, President.
VAN D. RICHMOND, Secretary.

EIGHTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—Regular monthly meeting at No. 73 Ludlow st., THIS (Wednesday) EVENING, at 8 o'clock.

SOLON B. SMITH, President.
JOSEPH McCABE, Secretary.

THE REAL ESTATE MARKET.

At the Exchange, yesterday, Tuesday, Nov. 18, A. H. Muller & Son, by order of the Supreme Court, in partition, under the direction of William Man, Esq., Referee, sold the premises known as No. 118 Prince street, south side, 80.9 feet west of Greene street, embracing a lot 20 by 71.3, with a three-story brick house upon the front thereof, and a brick building in rear, for $17,400, the purchaser being A. Bleecker Banks, of Albany. The property belonged to the estate of David Banks, deceased, and the purchaser is one of the heirs to the same. The same firm also sold, under a Supreme Court foreclosure decree, Wm. H. Hart, Esq., Referee, a plot of land containing ten City lots, located on West One Hundred and Fifty-fourth street, north side, 350 feet east of Eighth avenue, at the north-west corner of McComb's Dam Road, for $27,400, to M. D. Wilson. This property sold well. B. P. Fairchild, by order of the Supreme Court, in foreclosure, Wm. E. Stiger, Esq., Referee, disposed of an unfinished four-story and basement high-stoop, brown-stone front house, with lot 22 by 102.2, situate on East Seventy-third street, north side, 269 feet east of Fifth avenue, for $6,000 over and above incumbrances amounting to $27,825, making the total price realized, $33,825. The purchaser was Allan G. Newman, plaintiff in the legal action. James M. Miller, under a Court decree similar to the above, John S. Lawrence, Esq., Referee, sold two four-story brown-stone front store and tenements with lots, each 25 by 80, located on Third avenue, west side, 25 feet south of One Hundred and Fourth street, one to S. Bing, Jr., for $15,300, and the other to David Solinger, plaintiff, for $15,200. No other sales were effected, the remaining auctions of the day noticed being disposed of as follows: Public auction sale by A. H. Miller & Son, of five lots on One Hundred and Sixteenth street, east of Second avenue; five lots on One Hundred and Twenty-fifth street, east of Third avenue; five houses and lots on One Hundred and Thirty-third street, west of Fourth avenue, and four lots at Mount Vernon, Westchester County—property withdrawn for the want of adequate bids. Legal sale by James M. Miller, of the iron bank building and lot on Bleecker street, south-west corner of South Fifth avenue, adjourned to the 25th inst., and legal sale by A. J. Bleecker, Son & Co., of houses and lots located respectively on East Broadway, Pike, and Division streets, adjourned to Dec. 16.

W. N. Griswold, No. 744 Broadway, reports having recently sold at private contract the house and lot No. 513 West Twenty-third street for $12,000.

TO-DAY'S AUCTIONS.

The following sales are announced for to-day at the Exchange:

By E. H. Ludlow & Co., Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Geo. P. Smith, Esq., Referee, of the house and lot No. 181 East One Hundred and Seventeenth street, north side, 130.6 feet west of Third avenue, lot 19 by 100.11.

By James M. Miller, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, R. C. Beamish, Esq., Referee, of a house, with lease of lot, 20 by 102.5, on West Fifty-fifth street, south side, 425 feet west of Eighth avenue.

By A. J. Bleecker, Son & Co., public auction sale of the four-story brown-stone-front house and lot No. 212 East Forty-sixth street, south side, 160 feet east of Third avenue, 20 by 50 by 100.5.

By Jere. Johnson, Jr., Supreme Court foreclosure sale of one lot, 25 by 98.11, with improvements, on East One Hundred and Twenty-seventh street, north side, 315 feet west of Fourth avenue.

EXCHANGE SALES, TUESDAY, NOV. 18.

NEW-YORK.

By A. H. Muller & Son.

1 3-story brick house, (front,) 1 brick building, (rear) and lot, No. 118 Prince st., s. s., 80.2 ft. w. of Greene st., lot 20x71.3	$17,400
1 plot of land containing 10 City lots, West 154th st., n. s., 350 ft. e. of 8th av., at the n. w. corner of McComb's Dam road; dimensions of plot not stated in notice of sale	27,400

By B. P. Fairchild.

1 unfinished 4-story and basement h. s. b. s. front house and lot, East 73d st., n. s., 269 ft. e. of 5th av., lot 22x102.2	$33,825

By James M. Miller.

1 4-story b. s. front store, tenement, and lot, 3d av., w. s., 25 ft. s. of 104th st., lot 25x80	$15,300
1 4-story b. s. front store, tenement, and lot, 3d av., w. s., 50 ft. s. of 104th st., adjoining above, lot same size	15,200

RECORDED REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

NEW-YORK.

Monday, Nov. 17.

7th st., s. s., 275 ft. e. of 2d av., 25x99.10	$20,000
Same property	20,000
24th st., n. s., 275 ft. e. of 1st av., 25x98.9	10,000
27th st., n. s., 150 ft. w. of 10th av., 25x98.9	15,000
47th st., n. s., 275 ft. e. of 8th av., 50x96x51.5	24,000
47th st., n. s., 61 ft. w. of 1st av., 18x50.3, 2-9 part	490
56th st., n. s., 218 ft. e. of 9th av., 17.10x100.5	30,500
66th st., n. s., 350 ft. w. of 5th av., 25x100.5	1,700
74th st., s. s., 180 ft. e. of 5th av., 22x102.2	45,000
78th st., s. s., 130 ft. e. of 2d av., 25x102.2	5,000
113th st., n. s., 80 ft. e. of Avenue A, thence e. 10 ft. to original high-water line, Harlem River, and thence n. e. to 114th st., and w. 75 ft., and s. 201.10 ft. to beginning; 114th st., s. s., intersection original high-water line, Harlem River, thence s. w. along above property to 113th st., and thence e. into river to exterior bulk-head line, and thence n. on said line to point where s. s. of 114th st., if continued e., would intersect the same, and thence e. 200 ft., with all water privileges, &c.	75,000
122d st., n. s., 375 ft. w. of 6th av., 25x100.11	3,500
128th st., s. s., 252.6 ft. e. of 4th av., 37.6x99.11	38,000
131st st., s. s., 185 ft. e. of 6th av., wid., 100x99.11	28,000
7th av., e. s., 112.6 ft. n. of 11th st., 2x68.10	500

LEASE RECORDED.

East Broadway, No. 106, 5 7-12 years, per year	$1,800

CITY REAL ESTATE.

HOUSE FOR SALE.

ENGLISH BASEMENT BROWN-STONE HOUSE, 16.8 FEET FRONT, IN 38TH ST., NEAR 7TH AV., FOR SALE CHEAP, INCLUDING GAS-FIXTURES, MIRRORS AND CORNICES, FRESCOED AND NEWLY PAPERED, AND IN THE MOST PERFECT ORDER. APPLY TO CRUICKSHANK'S REAL ESTATE OFFICE, 48TH ST. AND 7TH AV.

FOR SALE OR TO LET, FURNISHED—THE desirable four-story high-stoop brown-stone house, 20x60x100, No. 54 East 49th st., opposite Columbia College; rent, $250 per month; will be rented for the Winter or longer. Or will be sold furnished for $30,000, on easy terms.
HOMER MORGAN,
No. 2 Pine st., or
E. H. LUDLOW & CO.,
No. 3 Pine st., or No. 35 East 17th st.

CENTRAL PARK FRONTS FOR SALE.—Several plots, 200x150, on Central Park; each plot is an entire front with four lots in rear, two on each street. Will take in payment some first-class securities, such as Western Union, Lake Shore, New-York Central, or other good bonds or stocks up to $300,000 to $500,000. HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine st.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR GOOD TENEMENT property—A first-class house in the upper part of the City, and near 5th av.; also another on Washington square; both lots in fee.
HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine st.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

HOTEL FOR SALE CHEAP.—THE PARRY House, at Highland Falls, on the Hudson, one and a half miles from West Point; seventy rooms for guests; if not sold soon will be leased. Address WILLET PARRY, Highland Falls, N. Y.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES, LANDS and village lots for sale; a great variety. Also, furnished and unfurnished houses to let for season or year, by WALTER E. SMITH, formerly Blackwell & Smith, Orange, corner Main and Cone sts.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

A. J. BLEECKER, SON & Co., Auctioneers.

VALUABLE LEASEHOLD.—ELEVENTH ST., near 4th av., lot 25x100, with brick dwelling-house, rented for $1,400; ground rent, $175. Lessor purchases buildings at expiration lease, (May 1, 1884,) if latter not renewed. Will be sold at auction on TUESDAY, Nov. 25, 1873, at 12 M., at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway. Maps at No. 77 Cedar st.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

TO LET—UNTIL MAY 1, IN HARLEM, WITHIN five minutes' walk of depot, a very desirable three-story brown-stone house, fully furnished; rent, $150. Apply to HUGH N. CAMP, No. 106 Broadway.

TO LET FURNISHED—BROWN-STONE FRONT house, Columbia Heights, Brooklyn; fine view of the River. Address Post Office Box No. 1,339.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET IN TIMES BUILDING.

SPLENDID OFFICES TO LET IN THE FIRE-PROOF TIMES BUILDING.
Apply at TIMES COUNTING-ROOM.

BROADWAY PROPERTY TO LEASE.—SOUTH-west corner of Houston st., plot 50x100; would be leased for improvement for twenty-one years, with renewals. Apply to HORACE S. ELY,
No. 22 Pine st.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.—THE SOCIETY OF the New-York Hospital hereby invites proposals of land for the erection thereon by said Society of hospital buildings. The land offered must be located between Chambers and 23d sts., Broadway and the North River; must be of dimensions equal to not less than fourteen nor more than thirty-two full-sized City lots; possession to be given May 1, 1874. Proposals must state price, and be inclosed in an envelope directed thus: "The Society of the New-York Hospital, No. 13 West 11th st., New-York City," and be sent in on or before the 15th December next.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

THE ADVERTISER WISHES TO HIRE A FIRST-class furnished house, between 17th and 32d sts., 4th and 6th avs., for the Winter; small family, no children; 5th av. preferred; rent not to exceed $800 per month. Address stating location and when to be seen, Box No. 3,707 New-York Post Office.

FINANCIAL.

CITY OF ROCHESTER 7 PER CENT. BONDS,

ISSUED FOR CONSTRUCTION OF WATER-WORKS UNDER ACT OF LEGISLATURE.
PASSED APRIL 27, 1872.

Rochester possesses the elements of a prosperity unexcelled, if equaled, by any other city in this State. It is the centre of trade to a surrounding population of about 500,000, to whom the means of transportation are furnished by Railroads radiating from the city in eleven different directions.

Its indebtedness, excluding this loan, is less than $1,850,000, while it has Public Property amounting to about $2,850,000, and Private Real Estate valued at $70,000,000.

The bonds are issued in either Coupon or Registered form; the Registered being transferable at the office of the Union Trust Company of New-York, where both principal and interest are payable.

The expenditure of moneys derived from their sale is directed by the Mayor of the city and the Board of Commissioners.

PRICE PAR AND INTEREST. CIRCULARS UPON APPLICATION.

ROBINSON, CHASE & CO.
Bankers, No. 18 Broad st.

John J. Cisco & Son, BANKERS,

No. 59 Wall street, New-York.

RECEIVE DEPOSITS, subject to check at sight, on which INTEREST is allowed at the rate of FOUR PER CENT. per annum.

Checks drawn on us are received on deposit by all the City banks.

CERTIFICATES OF DEPOSIT issued, payable on demand, with interest.

GOVERNMENTS, GOLD, STOCKS, and BONDS bought and sold on commission.

DRAW BILLS on LONDON BANKING ASSOCIATION and GERMAN BANK OF LONDON.

BUY AND SELL EXCHANGE ON LONDON.

VERMILYE & CO. BANKERS,

16 and 18 Nassau-st., New-York.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
FIRST-CLASS RAILROAD AND MUNICIPAL BONDS ALWAYS ON HAND FOR INVESTMENT.
BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION
RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS, AND GOLD,
INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

WASH'N R. VERMILYE, DONALD MACKAY,
JAS. A. TROWBRIDGE, LATHAM A. FISH,

WALKER, ANDREWS & CO

No. 14 Wall-st., New-York.

ANDREWS & CO., PARIS.

TRAVELERS' CREDITS.

Exchange and Circular Notes on UNION BANK OF LONDON and on PARIS.

PROPOSALS FOR $2,717,000 STOCKS AND BONDS OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.

Sealed proposals will be received at the Controller's office until TUESDAY, Nov. 25, 1873, at 2 o'clock P. M., when the same shall be publicly opened, for the whole or any part of the sum of $2,717,000 stocks and bonds of the City of New-York, to wit:

Consolidated stock of the City of New-York, authorized by section 4, chapter 444, laws of 1872, and chapter 322, laws of 1871, payable Nov. 1, 1894	$1,892,000
City Parks Improvement Fund stock, authorized by chapter 756, section 6, laws of 1873, payable in thirty years	300,000
Croton water-main stock, authorized by chapter 665, laws of 1873, payable Nov. 1, 1900	225,000
Dock bonds of the City of New-York, authorized by section 6, chapter 574, laws of 1871, payable Nov. 1, 1904	500,000

Said stocks and bonds will bear interest at the rate of seven per cent. per annum, payable on the 1st day of May and November in each year.

Each proposal should be sealed and indorsed "Proposals for Stocks and Bonds of the City of New-York," and inclosed in a second envelope addressed to the Controller.

The right is reserved, on the part of the Controller, to reject any or all bids, if, in his judgment, the interests of the Corporation require it.

For full information see *City Record*.
ANDW H. GREEN, Controller.
CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE,
CONTROLLER'S OFFICE, Nov. 18, 1873.

MISSISSIPPI AND MISSOURI RAILROAD COMPANY.

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.

A second Dividend on the assented stock of the Mississippi and Missouri Railroad Company will be paid in bonds of the City of Muscatine, Iowa, on presentation of the Union Trust Company certificates at the office of Messrs. Riggs & Co., No. 56 Wall st.
G. W. STANTON, Jr.,
JOHN ELLIOTT, Committee.
B. WILSON,

DAVIDSON & JONES,

BANKERS,
NOS. 59 AND 61 WALL ST.,

Buy and sell Stocks, Gold, and Government Securities on commission. Stocks carried on margin; deposits received, subject to check at sight, on which four per cent. interest allowed.

ROBERT WINTHROP & CO.,

BANKERS AND BROKERS,
NO. 18 WALL-ST.,

Execute orders for STOCKS, BONDS, and GOLD, allow interest on DEPOSITS, and transact a general Banking and Brokerage business.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,

NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

SAMUEL A. GAYLORD & CO.,

DEALERS IN WESTERN SECURITIES,
NEW-YORK, No. 36 Wall st. ST. LOUIS, No. 323 North 3d st.

ATLANTIC INSURANCE SCRIP

BOUGHT AND SOLD BY WM. C. GILMAN,
No. 46 Pine st.

OFFICE OF THE FIREMEN'S INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 153 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Nov. 12, 1873.

AT THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS, held on the 10th inst., the following gentlemen were duly elected:

DIRECTORS.

EFFINGHAM TOWNSEND,	GEORGE F. GANTZ,
CHARLES F. LEVERICH,	WILLIAM H. WALLACE,
WILLIAM G. READ,	ALONZO SLOTE,
ABM. R. VAN NEST,	LUCIUS H. BIGLOW,
EDWARD H. OWEN,	PETER L. NEVIUS,
JOHN F. HALSTED,	JAMES MCGEE,
LAWRENCE M. LUTHER,	ARTHUR T. SULLIVAN,
CHARLES D. MATHEWS,	WARREN HARRIOT,
JOHN V. HARRIOTT,	JOHN H. WAYDELL,
THOMAS C. POLLOCK,	JOHN J. CRANE.

WILLIAM R. HARRISON.

INSPECTORS OF NEXT ELECTION.
MATTHEW BIRD, HIRAM RAYNOR,
JOHN M. WHITE.

At a subsequent meeting of the board, held this day, Mr. JOHN F. HALSTED was unanimously elected President, and Mr. JOHN V. HARRIOTT, Vice President.
THADDEUS J. WHITLOCK, Secretary.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR TRUSTEES OF the Home for Old Men and Aged Couples will be held at the Home, No. 487 Hudson st., on THURSDAY next, Nov. 20, at 3:30 o'clock P. M.
WM. A. DUNCAN.
NEW-YORK, Nov. 18, 1873. Secretary.

NEW-YORK, Nov. 14, 1873.

A MEETING OF THE CREDITORS OF HOYT, Sprague & Co., will be held at their office, No. 107 Franklin st., in this City, on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 19, at 2 o'clock, P. M.
HOYT, SPRAGUE & CO.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY,
TREASURER'S DEPARTMENT,
PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 1, 1873.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO THE Stockholders that the fourth installment of twenty-five per cent. on the allotment of new stock of 1873, will be due and payable at the offices of the Company between Nov. 1 and 28, 1873.

An installment of twenty-five per cent. on the allotment of new stock of 1873 will be due and payable at the same time and place. The remaining installment of twenty-five per cent. will be also received from such stockholders as may desire to pay in full for their shares.
EDMUND SMITH, Treasurer.

NOTICE.—OAKES AMES, ONE OF THE TRUSTEES under the first mortgage indenture of the road of the Union Pacific Railroad Company, having deceased, and the surviving Trustee and the said corporation having failed to unite in the appointment of a successor, a meeting of the bondholders under said mortgage, for the purpose of filling such vacancy, pursuant to the terms thereof, will be held at Room No. 35 Drexel Building, corner of Wall and Broad sts., New-York City, on WEDNESDAY, Dec. 3, 1873, at 12 o'clock M.
E. H. ROLLINS,
Secretary Union Pacific Railroad Company.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF CONTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY,
WASHINGTON, Sept. 23, 1873.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO ALL persons who may have claims against THE NATIONAL BANK OF THE COMMONWEALTH, in the City of New-York, that they are called upon to present the same and to make legal proof thereof to ISAAC H. BAILEY, Receiver, at the office of said bank in the City of New-York.
JOHN JAY KNOX,
Controller of the Currency.

SOUTHERN RAILWAY SECURITY COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, Nov. 10, 1873.

A MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS of the Southern Railway Security Company will be held at its office in this City, No. 59 Liberty st., on FRIDAY, 21st inst., at 1 o'clock P. M., to consider the propriety of making sale of certain properties of the Company. By order. C. P. MACKIE, Secretary.

FINANCIAL.

ROBINSON, CHASE & CO., BANKERS,

NO. 18 BROAD ST., NEW-YORK,

Transact a general banking business in all its details, allowing interest upon deposits to BANKS, SAVINGS INSTITUTIONS, PRIVATE BANKERS, AND INDIVIDUALS.

Particular attention paid to the investment of ESTATE AND TRUST FUNDS, AND INFORMATION REGARDING THE SAME FURNISHED UPON APPLICATION.

Buy and sell upon commission
GOLD, UNITED STATES STOCKS,
and all securities dealt in at the N. Y. Stock Exchange.
First-class Municipal and Railroad loans negotiated.
EUGENE N. ROBINSON, THOMAS B. ATKINS,
GEORGE H. CHASE, WILLIAM T. MORRIS.

George Opdyke & Co., Bankers, No. 25 Nassau-st., New-York, like an incorporated Bank, receive deposits subject to check at sight, with the additional advantage to Depositors of Interest on daily Balances.

OFFICE OF THE NEW CENTRAL COAL COMPANY OF MARYLAND, Nos. 6 AND 6½ TRINITY BUILDING,
NEW-YORK, Nov. 18, 1873.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of this Company for the election of Directors to serve for the ensuing year, will be held at the Company's office, on TUESDAY, Dec. 9, 1873. The polls will be open from 12 M. to 2 P. M.
By order of the Board of Directors.
WM. S. JACQUES, Secretary.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY,
PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 7, 1873.

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.

The Board of Directors has this day declared a semi-annual dividend of FIVE PER CENT. on the capital stock of the Company, clear of all taxes, payable on and after Dec. 6, 1873, in scrip of the Company, which shall be payable in cash on the 6th day of March, 1875, or sooner, at the option of the Company, bearing interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum.

On Dec. 6 the dividend will be paid to ladies only; after that date they must await their turn with other stockholders.

The time for the payment of the installments on new stock, which expires Nov. 28 inst., will be extended until Dec. 31 proximo, and the scrip certificates issued for dividend will be received at par in payment for the same.
EDMUND SMITH, Treasurer.

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURG RAILROAD COMPANY'S OFFICE OF SECRETARY AND TREASURER,
CLEVELAND, Ohio, Nov. 8, 1873.

THE REGULAR GUARANTEED QUARterly Dividend of this Company, at the rate of Seven per Cent. per annum on the new Guaranteed Stock, will be paid on and after the 1st of December proximo, at the offices of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, No. 26 Exchange place, New-York.

The transfer books will close on the 15th inst., and reopen on the 2d December.
GEO. A. INGERSOLL, Secretary.

ST. LOUIS AND IRON MOUNTAIN RAILROAD COMPANY,
No. 120 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, Nov. 18, 1873.

THE COUPONS DUE DEC. 1, FROM BONDS of the St. Louis and Iron Mountain Railroad Company, (Arkansas Branch,) will be paid in gold, on and after that date, at the Agency of the Company, No. 120 Broadway.
H. G. MARQUAND, Vice President.

THE COUPONS DUE DEC. 1, FROM BONDS of the Cairo, Arkansas and Texas Railroad Company, will be paid in gold on and after that date at the Agency of the Company, No. 120 Broadway.
H. G. MARQUAND, Vice President.

SAVINGS BANKS.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION

NO. 96 WARREN-ST., NEW-YORK.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST allowed on all sums.
Interest commences from 1st of January, April, July, and October.
Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.
WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

DEPOSIT TO-DAY.

THE FREEDMAN'S SAVINGS AND TRUST COMPANY,
Chartered by the United States.
No. 185 Bleecker st., New-York.
ASSETS..........OVER $4,000,000,
J. W. ALVORD, President.
G. W. STICKNEY, Actuary.
A. M. SPERRY, General Inspector.
SAM. L. HARRIS, Manager.
Send for circular. JOHN J. ZUILLE, Cashier.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES
At the "Times" Up-Town Office,
No. 54½ West 32d-st., junction Broadway and 6th-av.,
And the "Times" West-Side Office,
No. 308 West 23d-st., corner of 8th-av.
NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

AT PELTON & CO.'S, NO 645 6TH AV., FORmerly with Bedell, will be found a large selection of very superior servants, highly recommended, Protestant and Catholic, City and country; also, waiters, coachmen, grooms, &c.

A NUMBER OF GOOD GERMAN SERVANT-girls and other excellent help, white and colored, for City or country, at moderate wages, at the Protestant Institute, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st.

AT MRS. LOWE'S GERMAN INSTITUTE, NOS. 316 and 318 Bowery, employers will find a large number of German servants, economical and well recommended; wages moderate.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS, OR will do the fine washing, by a neat, tidy girl, who is an excellent laundress; also understands her duties as chamber-maid and waitress; will work for moderate wages; best recommendations. Can be seen at No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A neat, intelligent Protestant girl, with good recommendations; is a first-class waitress and an excellent chamber-maid; would be willing to assist with children and sew. Call at No. 621 6th av., between 36th and 37th sts., up stairs.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS, OR Chamber-maid and Seamstress.—By a Scotch Protestant young woman; is of a very respectable family; competent and trustworthy; best reference; has been known at Bookham's office, No. 335 4th av., a number of years.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A respectable German girl; is an excellent chamber-maid and waitress; very willing and obliging; best references. Apply at Mrs. Lowe's, No. 318 Bowery, entrance on Bleecker st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A VERY NEAT, BRIGHT, active, and industrious young girl as chamber-maid and waitress; is very competent in every respect; comes highly recommended; moderate wages. Inquire for M. J., at No. 602 6th av.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL as chamber-maid and plain sewer, and would assist with light washing. Apply at last employer's, No. 18 East 37th st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman as chamber-maid and waitress or chamber-maid alone; best City reference from last employer. Call at No. 66 West 33d st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A COMPETENT YOUNG woman as chamber-maid and waitress, or will assist with washing. Call, for two days, at No. 208 West 34th st., present employer's.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl as chamber-maid and laundress; has the best City reference from her last place. Call at No. 156 West 41st st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A FIRST-CLASS CHAMber-maid, to assist with washing and ironing; best City reference. Apply at No. 35 East 35th st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A NEAT, TIDY YOUNG girl, as chamber-maid and waitress, with good references. Can be seen at No. 68 West 37th st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—A LADY WISHES TO PROcure a situation for a most excellent Swedish girl as chamber-maid and seamstress; highest testimonials given. Can be seen for three days at her present employer's, No. 94 2d av.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY AN EXPERIENCED REspectable young girl, as chamber-maid or waitress. Call for two days at No. 261 West 47th st., near 8th av.

FEMALE HELP.

COOKS, IRISH,
CHAMBER-MAIDS, GERMAN,
HOUSE-WORKERS, FRENCH,
NURSES, &c., &c. SWEDE, &c.

ODELL'S,
No. 109 West 34th st., corner Broadway,
ESTABLISHED, 1852.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A steady, respectable woman; thoroughly understands her duties; cooks meats, fish, game, poultry, &c., in best style; excellent washer and ironer; best recommendations. Can be seen at No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK IN A PRIVATE family; is an excellent baker; has no objections to assist in coarse washing if required; has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 145 West 30th st., between Broadway and 7th av., second floor, back room.

COOK.—BY A VERY COMPETENT AND RELIABLE woman as first-class cook in a private family; understands her work in every respect; is honest, neat, and economical; unexceptionable references. Inquire for two days for D. G., at No. 602 6th av.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER, OR GENeral house-work wanted by a neat, competent, and well-recommended woman, about twenty-five; was left in care of house, silver, &c., by the family she lived with till rented furnished. Call at No. 335 4th av.

COOK.—BY A SCOTCH WOMAN TO COOK, WASH, and iron; intelligent and capable of doing work with system; three years' reference; will endeavor to please her employer; City or country. Call at No. 106 6th av., over blue store.

COOK.—BY A GERMAN YOUNG WOMAN AS FIRST-class cook; understands cooking in all its branches thoroughly; best references. Apply at Mrs. Lowe's, No. 318 Bowery, entrance on Bleecker st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

COOK—ASSIST IN WASHING AND IRONING.—BY a neat, tidy German girl; is an excellent cook; good washer and ironer; would be willing to do all the washing of a small family; best reference. Can be seen at No. 621 6th av., between 36th and 37th sts., up stairs.

COOK, OR COOK AND WASHING—BY A middle-aged woman; one year in last place on the Hudson; reference speaks of her as a good cook, honest, and faithful, and very obliging; also previous lady in City can be seen. Call at No. 335 4th av.

COOK OR LAUNDRESS.—BY A PROTESTANT woman, to cook, wash, or iron; has highest testimonials; City or country. Can be seen at the large Protestant Institute, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st., over the drug store.

COOK.—BY A GERMAN WOMAN; OR WILL COOK, wash, and iron well; City or country; has best of references; wages moderate. Can be seen at the Protestant Institute, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st., over drug store.

COOK.—AN ENGLISH PROTESTANT YOUNG WOMan in a private family as first-class cook; understands French and American cooking; best City reference from her last employer. Call for two days at No. 146 East 39th st., second floor.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER, OR GENeral House-work.—By a respectable German young woman; is a very good cook and first-rate washer and ironer; best reference. Call at Mrs. Lowe's, No. 318 Bowery, entrance on Bleecker st.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS FIRST-class cook in a private family; understands French cooking, boning, larding, &c.; has good reference. Apply at Bedell's, Nos. 340 and 342 4th av.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, AS FIRST-class cook, in a private family; understands French cooking, boning, larding, &c.; has good references. Apply at Bedell's, Nos. 340 and 342 4th av.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, AS COOK; will assist with washing and ironing in a private family; understands her business thoroughly; best City reference. Call at 137 West 25th st., Room No. 8.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS MEAT AND PASTRY cook; understands her business thoroughly, and has excellent City references. Can be seen for two days at No. 122 West 20th st.

COOK.—BY A SCOTCH PROTESTANT WOMAN, AS first-class cook; thoroughly understands her business; City or country; good reference. Call for two days at No. 219 West 27th st.

COOK.—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN AS FIRST-class cook; understands baking and pastry, all kinds of desserts; good reference. Call at No. 477 7th av., near 36th st.

COOK.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, AS THOROUGH plain cook, washer, and ironer; understands her business perfectly; has two years' City reference from last place. Apply at No. 645 6th av.

COOK, &c.—BY A VERY GOOD COOK TO WASH and iron. Can be seen at No. 68 West 37th st.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE MIDDLE-AGED woman, as first-class cook. Call at No. 130 5th av., corner 18th st., at present employer's.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN; AS FIRST-class cook; good reference. Call at No. 17 Thompson st.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A respectable German young woman; is a very good cook and first rate washer and ironer; best reference. Call at Mrs. Lowe's, No. 318 Bowery, entrance on Bleecker st.

COOK.—BY A GOOD PLAIN COOK, WASHER, AND ironer; no objection to the country; is middle age. Apply at No. 256 Elizabeth st., between Houston and Bleecker sts.

DRESS-MAKER.—A YOUNG WOMAN WISHES to go out by the day or week, as a first-class dress-maker; can cut and fit ladies' and children's dresses; terms moderate; no objections to the country. Apply to No. 122 West 20th st.; ring the second bell.

DRESS-MAKER, &c.—BY A FRENCH DRESS and bonnet maker by the day or week or month in a family; has good references. Can be seen at No. 68 West 37th st.

DRESSMAKER.—A FIRST-CLASS DRESSMAKER solicits engagements by the day in private families; excellent reference. Apply at 238 East 36th st.

EMPLOYERS WANTING COLORED COOKS, general house-workers, waitresses, chamber-maids, nurses, laundresses, firemen, grooms, men for cleaning fronts, &c., can be supplied immediately at SIMMS' Agency, No. 543 6th av. Homes more desired than wages. Orders by note will meet with prompt attention.

HOUSE-KEEPER.—BY A MIDDLE-AGED AMERIcan widow lady, without incumbrance; desires a position to take full charge of a gentleman's house. For references call on or address Drs. Ford and Jones, No. 16 Bond st.

HOUSE-MAID.—BY A WELSH GIRL AS HOUSE-maid or general servant; good reference; no objection to the country; honest and capable; moderate wages. Call at No. 106 6th av., over blue store.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A WILLING, OBLIGING girl, who is a good plain cook, washes and irons well, and is willing to make herself generally useful in any capacity where her services may be required; good recommendations. Call at No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A PENNSYLVANIA GERman young woman; City or country; has very best recommendations; not particular as to wages. Can be seen at large Protestant Institute, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st., over the drug store.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A VERY GOOD GIRL, TO do general house-work; is not afraid of work; has not been long in the country; can be well recommended by present employer; no objections to the country. Apply at No. 209 West 23d st.

HOUSE-WORK, OR AS CHAMBER-MAID, Waitress, &c.—By a Protestant young woman with best of references; City or country; wages moderate to suit any. Can be seen at large Protestant Institute, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st.

HOUSE-WORK.—A LADY WOULD LIKE TO procure a situation for a cook, now in her service, to do general house-work in a small family. Apply at No. 185 Madison av.

LADIES' MAID AND NURSE.—BY AN EFFIcient French girl, with unexceptionable references; is an excellent hair-dresser; can cut and fit and make children's clothes; is willing to take charge of growing children. Call at No. 621 6th av., between 36th and 37th sts., up stairs.

LADY'S MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—CAN cut and fit and dress hair, or would go out by the day or week; terms moderate; has good City reference. Call or address 629 6th av., in the fancy store.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A NEAT, YOUNG, PROTESTant woman as a first-class laundress; can do all kinds of fine washing, French fluting, &c.; would do some chamber-work, or would go to the country; has two years' City reference. Apply at A. Pelton & Co.'s, No. 645 6th av.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS; a competent woman; understands all kinds of linens, French fluting, ruffling, polishing, &c.; can do up children's clothes elegantly; unexceptional testimonials. Call for two days at No. 621 6th av., between 36th and 37th sts., up stairs.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman, as first-class laundress in a private family; understands French fluting, doing up fine muslins, laces, &c.; has four years' City references. Apply at Bedell's, Nos. 340 and 342 4th av.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A GERMAN YOUNG WOMAN, as first-class laundress; understands all kinds of fine washing, French fluting, &c.; best references. Apply at Mrs. Lowe's, 318 Bowery, entrance on Bleecker st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN AS FIRST-class laundress; does up linen in superior style; has excellent City reference. Call at No. 1,405 Broadway, corner 39th st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS first-class laundress; understands all kinds of fine washing, French fluting, &c.; has best City reference. Apply at No. 38 West 39th st.

THE FRENCH OFFICE.

MALE AND FEMALE HELP FOR EVERY CAPACITY.
No. 621 6th av., between 36th and 37th sts., up stairs.

LAUNDRESS.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN WOULD like a few ladies' or gentlemen's washing; can flute by hand or machine. Call at No. 176 7th av., top floor, front room.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS; best City reference. Call at No. 132 West 10th st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A VERY NEAT AND ACTIVE Protestant young woman as superior laundress; understands and does her work thoroughly—no mere pretension, but is in reality a first-class servant; willing to assist with chamber-work; unexceptionable references. Inquire for A. D., at No. 602 6th av.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A HIGHLY RESPECTABLE laundress, capable to do the most splendid work; all sorts of fineries; is highly recommended from her former employers. Call at No. 621 6th av., between 36th and 37th sts., up stairs.

LAUNDRESS—WAITRESS.—BY TWO REspectable girls, one as first-class laundress, and the other as first-class waitress; both understand their business thoroughly; first-class City reference. Call at No. 251 West 50th st., near 8th av.

LAUNDRESS.—THE WASHING WANTED OF A small family, or a couple of gentlemen. Call at No. 338 East 59th st., top floor.

THE FRENCH OFFICE

Having removed from No. 405 5th av. to No. 68 West 37th st., near 6th av., families will, as in the past, be promptly furnished, on application, with most select class of help for every capacity.
No. 68 West 37th st.

NURSE.—BY A COMPETENT PERSON TO TAKE care of children; will assist with washing and ironing or do chamber-work; can take entire charge of an infant from birth; no objection to a short distance in the country; excellent City reference for many years. Call at No. 644 3d av., near 41st st.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS, OR CHAMBER-maid, Seamstress, and Assist in Waiting.—By a young German woman; experienced nurse; cut, fit, operate, &c.; prefers active duties to constant sitting; kind and attentive to children; good testimonials. Call at No. 335 4th av.

NURSE AND CHAMBER-WORK.—A RESPECTable Protestant girl as nurse, and to assist with light chamber-work; has good reference from last employer. Can be seen for two days at 311 East 21st st.

NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT (Scotch) woman as infant's nurse, or nurse to grown children; is thoroughly competent and well recommended. Apply at Bedell's, Nos. 340 and 342 4th av.

NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE GERMAN YOUNG woman; is a competent and experienced nurse; excellent references. Call at Mrs. Lowe's, No. 318 Bowery, entrance on Bleecker st.

NURSE.—BY A YOUNG GIRL TO ASSIST WITH children, chamber-work, or house-work; sleep at home if required. Call at 139 West 25th st., first floor.

NURSE.—BY A YOUNG MARRIED WOMAN AS wet nurse, with a fresh breast of milk; best of testimonials. Call or address for two days at No. 225 East 22d st.

NURSE, &c.—BY A COMPETENT NURSE AND seamstress; capable of taking full charge of a baby; can operate on Wheeler and Wilson machine; can be highly recommended. Call at 208 West 32d st.

NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE MARRIED WOMAN as wet-nurse. Call two days at 423 West 32d st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

NURSE.—A YOUNG GERMAN PROTESTANT PERson, who speaks English and French well, thoroughly experienced, to take entire charge of children; first-class City reference. Address S. S., No. 121 West 28th st.

NURSE.—BY A VERY NEAT, BRIGHT, AND WILLing young Danish girl, fifteen years of age, as nurse to one or two children; very pleasant and cheerful disposition; willing to make herself useful; best reference. Inquire at No. 602 6th av.

SALES LADY.—BY A SCOTCH YOUNG LADY AS sales lady in dry goods; has been in the business in England; good reference; salary not an object. Address A. W., Box No. 30 Up-town *Times* Office, No. 54½ West 32d st.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTant young woman, as seamstress and chamber-maid, or take care of growing children; best City reference from last place. Can be seen at No. 425 West 33d st.

SEAMSTRESS.—A FAMILY SEAMSTRESS, DOES plain and fancy sewing at her own house; also dress-making, ruffling, and lace-work. Apply at No. 945 6th av., fancy store.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN as seamstress in a private family; Domestic or Howe Machine. Call at 318 East 27th st., rear house.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN TWELVE years in her late employment, as seamstress, chamber-maid, or wait on lady, or act as waitress in a small family; good reference for each capacity. Can be seen for two days at No. 674 3d av., between 42d and 43d st., in shoe store.

WAITRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL as first-class waitress, or would do chamber-work and waiting; has the best City reference from her last place. Call at No. 156 West 41st st.

WANTED—BY A MIDDLE-AGED WOMAN, TO ASsist in the household duties; is intelligent, willing, and obliging; also a good sewer; where she could take a little boy nine years old; no salary expected; best references given; City or country. Address X. L., Box No. 217 *Times* Office.

WAITRESS.—BY A NEAT, ACTIVE PROTESTANT young woman as first-class waitress; understands salads and care of silver; willing and obliging; City or country; best City reference. Call at No. 208 West 27th st., near 7th av.

WAITRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS WAITRESS; expert at getting up salads and the care of silver; can take the place of a waiter man; best City reference. Call at No. 229 East 20th st., over private stable.

WAITRESS.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, AS FIRST-class waitress, or as chamber-maid and help a waiter; has excellent City reference. Call at No. 1,405 Broadway, corner 39th st.

WAITRESS.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL AS first-class waitress, or would do chamber-work and waiting; best City reference from last place. Call at No. 156 West 41st st.

WASHING AND IRONING DONE ON THE shortest notice for gentlemen and families; fluting and all kinds of washing, by Mrs. Lomax, No. 115 West 25th st., second floor.

MALES.

THE FREE EMPLOYMENT OFFICE OF the Bowery branch Young Men's Christian Association, No. 134 Bowery, furnishes employers promptly with all kinds of male labor free of charge; men forwarded to the country on receipt of fare. Call or address by letter (with stamp inclosed) W. B. CHURCHILL.
Rev. JOHN DOOLY,
General Secretary of the Bowery Branch.

A YOUNG MAN, (SWISS,) WISHES A SITUAtion in a first-class private family; speaks very good English, and has the best of recommendation from his last employer. Address by letter, Albert, 68 Amity st.

BUTLER.—BY A FIRST CLASS ENGLISH BUTLER, (Protestant,) with all the knowledge of the service in both countries; unexceptionable references; will go to any part with the right kind of a family. Call at No. 68 West 37th st.

COACHMAN.—A GENTLEMAN WANTS A SITUAtion for his coachman, a trustworthy, industrious young man; safe, experienced City driver; thoroughly understands the care and treatment of horses, harness, and carriages; perfectly understands gardening and care of furnace; good milker; wages moderate; will make himself useful. Address Godfrey, Box No. 236 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN, &c.—BY AN AMERICAN PROTESTant man, aged twenty-three years, who fully understands taking charge and doing the work on a gentleman's place, farming, gardening, taking care of cattle and horses, driving, milking, &c.; four years in his last place. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

COACHMAN.—BY A SINGLE MAN; HAS BEST references for sobriety, honesty, being a good groom, and driver; leaves as his employer keeps no horses this Winter. Call or address Coachman, Room No. 8, No. 125 West 24th st.

COACHMAN.—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG MAN as coachman and groom in a private family; is sober and industrious; neither smokes nor drinks. Address G. M., Box No. 44 *Times* Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d st.

COACHMAN.—BY A FIRST-CLASS MAN (ENGlish;) married; the best of City reference from last employers. Address or call for R. S., care of Brewster, 14th st. and 5th av.

COACHMAN.—BY A SINGLE MAN; FOUR YEARS' City reference. Call or address T. C., Weight's harness store, No. 311 4th av.

FARMER AND USEFUL MAN.—BY A REspectable Swede who speaks a little English; can do farm-work, take care of horses and cattle, milk, drive, &c.; wages not an object, but a home for the Winter. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

GARDENER.—AS GARDENER OR FLORIST; UNderstands the business in all its branches; fifteen years' experience; first-class reference. Address for two days, C. H., No. 67 Nassau st., New-York.

GROOM.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG MAN AS groom and useful man; good City reference. Call at No. 645 6th av.

USEFUL MAN, &c.—BY A LATELY LANDED English Protestant man, aged twenty-five years, who can raise, break, and train young horses, drive, do farm-work, plain gardening, milk, care for cattle, &c.; wages moderate. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

USEFUL MAN—HOUSE-WORK.—BY A PROTestant man and wife; do children; man can do farm-work, gardening, milk, care horses, &c.; wife, cook, wash, iron, &c., and do general house-work; best recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

MALE HELP.

WAITERS, COACHMEN,
FOOTMEN, VALETS,
GARDENERS, FARMERS, &c.,
French, German, Swede, English, &c.

ODELL'S,
No. 109 West 34th st., corner Broadway.
(Established 1852.)

VALET OR WAITER TO A GENTLEMAN OR private family, by a young Frenchman, having first-class City reference (private and medical); would take charge of an invalid. Address VALET, *Times* Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d st.

WAITER.—BY A PROTESTANT MAN; HIGHLY recommended for honesty, sobriety, capability, and stability; is a first-class waiter; lived in the best gentlemen's families; City and country; understands the care of silver, preparing all kinds of salads, &c. Call at No. 335 4th av.

WAITER.—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY, BY A THOroughly competent man with best European and City references; understands care of plate thoroughly; is willing and obliging. Address for two days, J. C., waiter, No. 15 Stuyvesant st.

WAITER.—BY A FIRST-CLASS FRENCH WAITER who speaks English and thoroughly understands his duties; best recommendations from last employer and also from Europe. Can be seen at No. 621 6th av., between 36th and 37th sts., up stairs.

WAITER.—BY A FIRST-CLASS GERMAN WAITer; a thorough expert at his business; speaks English fluently; excellent City references. Address H. G., Box No. 52 *Times* Up-town Office, 54½ West 32d st.

WAITER.—BY A RESPECTABLE COLORED MAN as waiter in a private family or boarding-house; is willing to make himself useful; would go for low wages. Apply at A. Pelton & Co.'s, No. 645 6th av.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—MEN AND WOMEN TO WORK AT home, $20 to $50 per week guaranteed; no capital required; greatest chance ever offered; particulars free. Address M. MITCHAM, No. 2 Fetter lane, Philadelphia, Penn.

WANTED—A FIRST-RATE CANVASSER FOR City work. Persons of respectability, intelligence, and energy will make application in person at the office of THE ALDINE, No. 58 Maiden lane, after 3 P. M.

WANTED—A PORTER IN GROCERY STORE, GERman preferred. Apply at G. A. & J. McMURTRY, No. 277 8th av.

FRENCH ADVERTISEMENTS

UNE BONNE CUISINIERE FRANCAISE DESIRE se placer dans une famille privée; elle se charge des dîners de premières classes; les meilleurs références seront donné à New-York. S'adresser No. 134 West 16th st., pour deux jours.

UN WAITER FRANCAIS DESIRE TROUVER une place dans une famille; connait parfaitement sa service; best City références. S'adresser, No. 134 West 16th st., pour deux jours.

AUCTION SALES.

JOHN H. DRAPER, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE OF SECURITIES—HYPOTHECATED.—JOHN H. DRAPER & CO. will sell on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 19, 1873, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, at 12:30 o'clock P. M.:

$335,000	Burlington, Cedar Rapids and Minnesota Railway Company (Muscatine Western Extension) first mortgage convertible gold bonds, due 1908; interest March and September.
$136,000	Utica, Ithaca and Elmira Railroad Company first mortgage seven per cent. sinking fund gold bonds, due 1902; interest January and July.
$65,000	Indianapolis, Cincinnati and Lafayette Railroad seven per cent. mortgage bonds of 1869; interest June and December.

CLOTHS VALUED AT $100,000
FOR SALE AT AUCTION!

PUBLIC AUCTION.

The undersigned will sell at PUBLIC AUCTION at GLENHAM, in the town of Fishkill, Dutchess County, N. Y., on
TUESDAY, NOV. 25, 1873,
at 11 o'clock A. M.,
a large quantity of CLOTH, (valued at about $100,000,) to wit: Beavers, Doeskins, Cassimeres, Meltons, Ladies' Cloths, Tricots, Chinchillas, &c., &c., all manufactured within the past two months at the Glenham Mills.
Dated Nov. 17, 1873.
B. PLATT CARPENTER,
Receiver of Glenham Company.

EDWARD M. BROWN, Auctioneer.

BY BROWN & SECCOMB.—THIS DAY, (WEDnesday,) Nov. 19, at 11:30 o'clock, within their store, Almeria Grapes, Malaga Lemons, Palermo Lemons, and Figs.

DRY GOODS. DRY GOODS.

OUR REDUCTIONS SUCCESSFUL.

CONSTANT ADDITIONS
OF
NEW AND DESIRABLE GOODS,
AT
PRICES TO SUIT
THE
TIMES!

LORD & TAYLOR,
BROADWAY AND 20TH ST.
GRAND ST. AND CHRYSTIE.

ALL THIS WEEK.

At Reduced Prices.

Union Adams & Co.

ARE OFFERING AT EXTREMELY LOW PRICES

Scotch Wool Under-wear,
HOSIERY AND GLOVES,
HANDKERCHIEFS,
ROBES, JACKETS,
Shirts, Collars, Cuffs,
SUSPENDERS,
ELEGANT NECK-WEAR,
AND ARE OPENING
Cartwright & Warner's
UNDER-SHIRTS
and
DRAWERS,
IN EVERY VARIETY.

NO. 637 BROADWAY.

GREAT REDUCTIONS

In BLACK YAK LACES, BLACK YAK, with Jet; SPANISH, with Jet; FRENCH-MADE WORSTED FRINGE, GIMP, Same Shade for Headings. Orders by mail promptly filled.

MILLER & GRANT,
NO. 879 BROADWAY.

SMITH'S PATTERN BAZAAR, NO. 914 Broadway, near 20th st. FULL LINE OF WINTER FASHIONS. New ATTRACTIONS. New REDINGOTES. Patterns with CLOTH MODELS now ready. Patterns fitted to the FORM warranted perfect. Cutting and Basting. "Smith's Instruction Book," or "Secrets of Dress-making" mailed for 10 cents.
A. BURDETTE SMITH,
No. 914 Broadway, New-York.

MAUGAS—COURT DRESSES AND MANTLES, PATented.—No. 89 Rue Neuve-des-Petits Champs, corner of the Rue de la Paix, Paris.

PROPOSALS.

OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF EDUCATION,
Corner Grand and Elm sts.,
NEW-YORK, Nov. 11, 1873.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at this office until the 26th day of November instant at 3 P. M. for supplying for the use of the Public Schools under the jurisdiction of the Board of Education, books, stationery, and other articles required for one year, commencing on Jan. 1, 1874.

City and country publishers of books and dealers in the various articles required are hereby notified that preference will be given in all cases to the bids of principals, the Committee being desirous that commissions (if any) heretofore paid to agents or middlemen shall be deducted from the price of the various articles bid for.

A sample of each article must accompany the bid.

A list of articles required will be furnished on application to the Clerk of the Board of Education.
RUFUS G. BEARDSLEE,
ANDREW J. MATHEWSON,
JAMES M. HALSTED,
DAVID WETMORE,
ROBERT HOE,
Committee on Supplies.

BOARD OF EDUCATION.

Sealed proposals will be received by the Committee on Buildings, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until Monday, Nov. 24, 1873, and until 4 o'clock P. M. on said day, for iron stairs, for Primary Schools Nos. 17 and 33.

Plans and specifications may be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No 146 Grand st., third floor.

The committee reserves the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered.
WILLIAM DOWD,
SAMUEL P. PATTERSON,
CHARLES V. LEWIS,
ROBERT HOE,
DAVID F. BAKER,
Committee on Buildings.
Dated New-York, Nov. 8, 1873.

OFFICE ACTING COMMISSARY SUBSISTENCE,
FORT WADSWORTH, NEW-YORK HARBOR,
Nov. 10, 1873.

SEALED PROPOSALS (IN DUPLICATE) will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M., Dec. 14, 1873, for furnishing the
FRESH BEEF
required by the Subsistence Department United States Army, at this station during six months, commencing Jan. 1, 1874.

Separate proposals for choice Fresh Beef for commissioned officers will also be received.

Information as to conditions, quality of Beef, payments, &c., can be obtained on application to
LEWIS SMITH,
First Lieutenant Third Artillery, A. C. S.

OFFICE A. C. S., FORT WOOD,
NEW-YORK HARBOR, Nov. 15, 1873.

SEALED PROPOSALS IN DUPLICATE WILL BE received at this office until 12 M., Dec. 22, 1873, for furnishing fresh beef required by the Subsistence Department at this station for six months, commencing Jan. 1, 1874.

Information as to conditions, quality of beef, &c., can be obtained by application to R. M. POTTER,
Captain and A. C. S., Fort Wood.

ATTENTION!!!!
EVERY DAY!!!!
COME EVERY DAY!!!!
COME TWICE A DAY!!!!
COME THRICE A DAY!!!!
But, best of all,
It will pay you well to SPEND ALL YOUR TIME!!!!
SPEND ALL YOUR MONEY!!!!
with
R. H. MACY & CO.
EVERY DAY.

[illegible]

The Numerous Failures
among the [illegible] and [illegible] we are buying goods for cash,

For a Mere Song.

It will pay you well to go to R. H. MACY & CO.'S
EVERY DAY.
[illegible]

It will pay you well to go to R. H. MACY & CO.'S
Twice Every Day.
We shall offer this morning [illegible] of the most
Astonishing Bargains
in [illegible]

It will pay you well to go to R. H. MACY & CO.'S
Three Times Every Day.
[illegible]
Cash Discount of 10 per cent.
[illegible]
to the
Wholesale Trade,
[illegible]

It will pay you well to spend
All Your Time,
and
ALL YOUR MONEY
at R. H. MACY & CO.'S
EVERY DAY.
R. H. MACY & CO.,
14TH ST. AND 6TH AV.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

LIPPINCOTT'S MAGAZINE,
An Illustrated Monthly of
POPULAR LITERATURE AND SCIENCE.
Just issued,
THE DECEMBER NUMBER,
with
NUMEROUS BEAUTIFUL ENGRAVINGS.

Contents.

1. THE NEW HYPERION. From Paris to Marly by Way of the Rhine. VI. Shall auld acquaintance be forgot? Illustrated. By [illegible]
2. AUTUMN LEAVES. By W.
3. SKETCHES OF EASTERN TRAVEL. [illegible] Illustrated. By [illegible]
4. LIFE AT THE NATIONAL CAPITAL.
5. A DAY'S SPORT IN EAST FLORIDA. By A. G. CLARKE.
6. THE LIVELIES. In two Parts. II. Conclusion. By SARAH WINTER KELLOGG.
7. HISTORY OF THE CRISIS. By [illegible]
8. SAINT MARTIN'S TEMPTATION. By [illegible] PRESTON.
9. THE LONG FELLOW OF TI. By J. T. McKAY.
10. THE PROBLEM. By CHARLOTTE F. BATES.
11. MONACO. By R. DAVEY.
12. A PRINCESS OF THULE. Chaps. 22-24. By WILLIAM BLACK.
13. OUR MONTHLY GOSSIP. [illegible] Salvini's Othello—A Letter from New York. Notes.
14. LITERATURE OF THE DAY.

THE NEW VOLUME,
commencing with the January issue,
will be replete with
THE MOST ATTRACTIVE FEATURES.
LIPPINCOTT'S MAGAZINE
is for sale by all book and news dealers.

TERMS.—Yearly subscription, $4. Single number, 35 cents. Liberal clubbing rates. Specimen number, with premium list, mailed on receipt of 20 cents.
J. B. LIPPINCOTT & CO., Publishers,
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MISCELLANEOUS.

KEARNEY'S
EXTRACT BUCHU,

For BRIGHT'S DISEASE, gout, gravel, strictures, diabetes, dyspepsia, nervous debility, dropsy, and all diseases of the BLADDER and KIDNEYS, spermatorrhea, leucorrhea or whites, stone in the bladder, brickdust deposit, mucous or milky discharges.

Price, $1 per bottle, or six bottles for $5.
DEPOT, NO. 104 DUANE ST., NEW-YORK.
SOLD BY DRUGGISTS EVERYWHERE.

PERFECTION!
BOKER'S BITTERS.
Beware of Counterfeits.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

[illegible]

SHIPPING.

CUNARD LINE.

NOTICE.

With the view of diminishing the chances of collision, the steamers of this line will henceforth take a specified course for all seasons of the year.

On the outward passage from Queenstown to New-York or Boston crossing meridian of 50 at 43 latitude, or nothing to the north of 43.

On the homeward passage, crossing the meridian of 50 at 42 latitude, or nothing to the north of 42.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAM-SHIPS, BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

FROM NEW-YORK.	FROM BOSTON.
*Java, Wednesday, Nov. 19	Parthia, Saturday, Nov. 22
[illegible], Wednesday, Nov. 26	Samaria, Saturday, Nov. 29
Abyssinia, Wed'day, Dec. 3	Marathon, Saturday, Dec. 6
Algeria, Wed'day, Dec. 10	Olympus, Saturday, Dec. 13
*Russia, Wedn'day, Dec. 17	Hecla, Saturday, Dec. 20

And every following WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY from New-York. Steamers marked thus * do not carry steerage passengers. Cabin, $80, $100, and $130 gold, according to accommodation. Tickets to Paris, $15 gold additional. Return tickets on favorable terms. Steerage, $30 currency. Steerage tickets from Liverpool and Queenstown and all parts of Europe at lowest rates. Through bills of lading given for Belfast, Glasgow, Havre, Antwerp, and other ports on the Continent, and for Mediterranean ports. For freight and cabin passage apply at the Company's office, No. 4 Bowling green; for steerage passage at No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building.

CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

PASSENGERS PER STEAM-SHIP JAVA, embark from the Cunard Wharf, foot of Grand st., Jersey City, at 3 P. M., on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 19, 1873.

CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, No. 4 Bowling green, New-York.

INMAN LINE FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:

CITY OF PARIS..........Saturday, Nov. 22, 7 A. M.
CITY OF BROOKLYN..........Saturday, Nov. 29, 1 P. M.
CITY OF LONDON..........Thursday, Dec. 4, 2 P. M.
CITY OF MONTREAL..........Saturday, Dec. 6, 7 A. M.
CITY OF ANTWERP..........Thursday, Dec. 11, 11 A. M.
CITY OF CHESTER..........Saturday, Dec. 13, 12 M.

and each succeeding SATURDAY and THURSDAY, from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

Cabin, $80, $100, and $130, gold, according to accommodation. Return tickets at low rates. Steerage to Liverpool, Queenstown, Glasgow, Londonderry, Bristol or Cardiff, $30. Prepaid certificates, $32, currency.

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Sweden, Norway, Denmark, and Paris, at reduced rates.

Drafts issued at lowest rates.

For Cabin Passage and general business apply at the Company's office, No. 15 Broadway.

For Steerage Passage, at No. 32 Broadway. JOHN G. DALE, Agent.

Or to O'DONNELL & FAULK, No. 402 Chestnut st., Philadelphia.

[illegible], No. 103 State st., Boston.

[illegible] BROWN, No. 32 South Clark st., corner Lake st., [illegible]

[illegible], Liverpool, and No. 9 Rue Scribe, Paris.

WHITE STAR LINE.

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL, CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL.

NEW AND FULL-POWERED STEAM-SHIPS.

Sailing from New-York on SATURDAYS, from Liverpool on THURSDAYS, calling at Cork Harbor each way.

[illegible]..........SATURDAY, Nov. 22, 8 A. M.
[illegible]..........SATURDAY, Nov. 29, 12:30 P. M.
[illegible]..........SATURDAY, Dec. 6, at 6 A. M.
[illegible]..........SATURDAY, Dec. 13, at 11:30 A. M.

From White Star Dock, Pavonia Ferry, Jersey City.

Passenger accommodations (for all classes) unrivaled, combining

SAFETY, SPEED, AND COMFORT.

Saloons, State-rooms, Smoking-room and Bath-rooms in midship section, where least motion is felt. Surgeons and stewardesses accompany these steamers.

Rates—Saloon, $80, gold; steerage, $30, currency. Those wishing to send for friends from the old country can now obtain steerage prepaid certificates, $32, currency.

Passages booked to or from all parts of America, to Paris, Hamburg, Norway, Sweden, India, Australia, China, &c.

Drafts from £1 upward.

For inspection of plans and other information apply at the Company's offices, No. 19 Broadway, New-York.

J. H. SPARKS, Agent.

GREAT WESTERN STEAM-SHIP LINE.

NEW-YORK TO BRISTOL, ENG., DIRECT.

Taking goods and passengers for London, Cardiff, Newport, Gloucester, and all ports in Bristol Channel. Steamers of this line will sail from Pier No. 16, East River, as follows:

[illegible]..........Tuesday, Nov. 25
[illegible]..........Wednesday, Dec. 10
[illegible]..........Saturday, Dec. 20

Cabin passage, $70 currency; intermediate, $45 currency; steerage, $30 currency. Parties wishing to send for their friends can obtain prepaid certificates. Drafts for £1 and upward. For freight or passage apply to

E. E. MORGAN'S SONS, No. 70 South st., New-York.

NATIONAL LINE.

Notice.—This Company takes the risk of insurance (up to £[illegible] in gold) on each of its steamers, thus giving passengers the best possible guarantee for safety and avoidance of danger at sea.

The most southerly route has always been adopted by this Company to avoid ice and headlands.

From Piers Nos. 44 and 47 North River.

TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

[illegible], Sat., Nov. 22, 8 A. M. | Egypt, Sat., Dec. 6, 7 A. M.
Canada, Sat., Nov. 29, 1 P. M. | Greece, Sat., Dec. 13, 11 A. M.

FORTNIGHTLY TO LONDON DIRECT.

[illegible]..........Thursday, Nov. 20, at 3 P. M.

Cabin passage, $70, $80, $90, currency. Steerage, $30, currency. Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool at the lowest rates. Apply at the company's office, No. 69 Broadway.

F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAM-SHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River as follows:

ST. LAURENT..........LACHESNEZ...Saturday, Nov. 29
PEREIRE..........DAURE...Saturday, Dec. 13
EUROPE..........LEMARIE...Saturday, Dec. 27

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD (including wine) TO BREST OR HAVRE.

First cabin..........$125 | Second cabin..........$75

Excursion tickets at reduced rates.

American travelers going to, or returning from, the Continent of Europe, by taking this line, avoid both transit by English railway and the discomforts of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble, and expense.

GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 58 Broadway.

FOR LIVERPOOL,

(VIA QUEENSTOWN,)

CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS.

THE LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY will dispatch one of their first-class full-power iron screw steam-ships from PIER NO. 46 NORTH RIVER, EVERY WEDNESDAY, as follows:

MINNESOTA, Capt. BEDDOE..........Nov. 19, 2:30 P. M.
WISCONSIN, Capt. FREEMAN..........Nov. 26, 10 A. M.
NEVADA, Capt. FORSYTH..........Dec. 3, 2 P. M.
MANHATTAN, Capt. PRICE, JR..........Dec. 10, 10 A. M.
WYOMING, Capt. GUARD..........Dec. 17, 2 P. M.
IDAHO, Capt. MOORE..........Dec. 24, 9:30 A. M.

Cabin passage, $80, gold.

Steerage passage, (Office No. 29 Broadway,) $30, currency.

For freight or cabin passage apply to WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 63 Wall st.

ANCHOR LINE.

Steamers sail from Pier No. 20 North River, foot of Dey st., EVERY WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.

Italia..........Wed., Nov. 19 | Australia..........Sat., Nov. 29
India..........Sat., Nov. 22 | Olympia..........Wed., Dec. 3
Caledonia..........Wed., Nov. 26 | Victoria..........Sat., Dec. 6

CABIN PASSAGE TO OR FROM Glasgow, Liverpool, or Londonderry.

Wed. steamers, $65 and $75; return, $130, currency.
Sat. steamers, $65 and $75; return, $130, gold.

STEERAGE PASSAGE.

To Glasgow, Liverpool, London, Queenstown, Londonderry, Belfast, Bristol, or Cardiff, $30, currency.

Drafts for any amount at lowest rates.

Company's offices, No. 7 Bowling green, New-York.

HENDERSON BROS., Agents.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

THE UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

Regular mail steamers SAILING 23D OF EVERY MONTH, making close connections at RIO DE JANEIRO with the English and French Mail Steam-ships for MONTEVIDEO and BUENOS AYRES.

The splendid steam-ship SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. TINKLEPAUGH, will sail from PIER No. 43 NORTH RIVER, on MONDAY, Nov. 24, at 12 M., calling at ST. THOMAS, PARA, PERNAMBUCO, BAHIA, and RIO DE JANEIRO, going and returning.

First cabin passage to St. Thomas, $100; to Para, $150; to Pernambuco, $200; to Bahia, $210, and to Rio de Janeiro, $225, gold. Steerage half price. EXCURSION TICKETS, good for six months, at three quarters of above rates.

Freights greatly reduced.

Apply to WM. R. GARRISON, No. 5 Bowling green.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY'S LINE.

THURSDAY, Nov. 20, steamer ACAPULCO leaves Pier No. 42 North River, at 12 o'clock noon, for Aspinwall, connecting with steamer at Panama for Acapulco, Manzanillo, Mazatlan, and San Francisco, and also, with steamers for Central American and South Pacific ports.

Steamers for Japan and China leave San Francisco on the 1st and 16th of each month.

For passage or freight apply at the company's office, Pier No. 42, North River, New-York.

H. J. BULLAY, Supt. G. H. BRADBURY, President.

NEW-YORK AND HAVANA DIRECT MAIL LINE.

These first-class steam-ships will sail every TUESDAY, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 13 North River, (foot of Cedar st.,) for Havana direct, as follows:

Steam-ship WILMINGTON, HOLMES, Nov. 18.
Steam-ship MORRO CASTLE, MORTON, Nov. 25.
Steam-ship CRESCENT CITY, CURTIS, Dec. 2.

For freight or passage (having magnificent accommodations) apply to WM. P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling-green.

D. McKELLAR, Agent in Havana.
March 31, 1873.

FOR HAVANA.

NASSAU, PROGRESO, AND VERA CRUZ.

New-York and Mexican Mail Steam-ship Line, Leaving Pier No. 3 North River, at 3 P. M.

CITY OF HAVANA, (Havana direct)..........Nov. 20
CITY OF NEW-YORK, (Havana direct) Noon..........Nov. 27
CLEOPATRA, (Havana and Mexico)..........Nov. 29
CITY OF MERIDA, (Havana via Nassau)..........Dec. 4
CUBA, (Havana direct)..........Dec. 6

For freight or passage apply to F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 33 Broadway.

FOR NASSAU, N. P.

Steam-ship CITY OF MERIDA..........Dec. 4
Will leave Pier No. 3 North River, at 3 P. M.
F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 33 Broadway.

SAMANA BAY COMPANY.

For Puerto Plata, Samana, and St. Domingo City the United States mail steam-ship TYBEE, Capt. Delanoy, will leave Pier No. 3 North River on THURSDAY, Nov. 20, at 3 P. M. Bills of exchange on Puerto Plata, Samana, and St. Domingo City in sums to suit purchasers for sale. For freight or passage apply to SPOFFORD BROS. & CO., No. 29 Broadway.

SHIPPING.

CARDIFF LINE.

NEW-YORK TO CARDIFF.

The South Wales Atlantic Steam-ship Company's New, First-Class, Full-Powered Clyde-Built Steam-ships

Will sail from Pennsylvania Railroad Wharf, Jersey City:

PEMBROKE..........Nov. 22
DELTA (chartered.)..........Dec. 13
GLAMORGAN to follow.

Carrying goods and passengers at through rates from all parts of the United States and Canada to ports in the Bristol Channel, and all other points in England.

These steam-ships, built expressly for the trade, are provided with all the latest improvements for the comfort and convenience of

CABIN AND STEERAGE PASSENGERS.

First Cabin..........$75 and $80 currency.
Second Cabin..........$55 currency.
Steerage..........$30 currency.
Prepaid steerage certificates from Cardiff..........$33

Drafts for £1 and upward.

For further particulars apply in Cardiff at the Company's Offices, No. 1 Dock Chambers, and in New-York to ARCHIBALD BAXTER & CO., Agents, No. 17 Broadway.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.

THE FLORIDA PORTS, AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA, AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.

TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS, AND SATURDAYS.

THE STEAM-SHIPS

GENERAL BARNES, Capt. CHRISTENSEN, THURSDAY, Nov. 20, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling green.

MONTGOMERY, Capt. FAIRCLOTH, SATURDAY, Nov. 22, from Pier No. 13 North River, at 3 P. M.
R. LOWDEN, Agent, No. 93 West st.

SAN SALVADOR, Capt. NICKERSON, SATURDAY, Nov. 22, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling green.

LEO, Capt. DEARBORN, TUESDAY, Nov. 25, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M.
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents, No. 62 South st.

Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.
Superior accommodations for passengers.
Through rates and bills of lading in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia to all points.
Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Freight line.

C. D. OWENS, Agent A., G. & G. R. R., No. 229 Broadway. | GEORGE YONGE, Agent C. R. R., No. 409 Broadway.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE, FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., THE FLORIDA PORTS, AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

SAILING TRI-WEEKLY AT 3 P. M. from Pier No. 29 North River.

GEORGIA, Capt. S. CROWELL, Thursday, Nov. 20.
CHAMPION, Capt. R. W. LOCKWOOD, Saturday, Nov. 22.
MANHATTAN, Capt. M. S. WOODHULL, Tuesday, Nov. 25.

Superior accommodations for passengers.
Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.
Goods forwarded free of commission.

Passage tickets and bills of ladin issued and signed at the office of
JAMES W. QUINTARD & CO., Agents, No. 177 West st., (corner of Warren,)
Or W. P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling green.

Through freight tariffs. Passage tickets by all routes and to all points in the South and South-west, and further information can be obtained at the office of BENTLEY D. HASELL, General Agent Great Southern Freight Line, No. 317 Broadway.

ATLAS MAIL LINE.

MAIL SERVICE FOR WEST INDIES, HAVANA, VENEZUELA, AND SPANISH MAIN.

The Company's iron screw steamers are appointed to sail as follows: (Loading berth pier 12 N. R.) For Kingston, Santa Martha and Savanilla, ETNA, Dec. 16.

For freight and passage apply to PIM, FORWOOD & CO., General Agents, No. 56 Wall st. and No. 59 Pine st.

NOTICE TO TRAVELERS.

Families or gentlemen going to travel on the Continent of Europe, who can afford the expense of a courier, should never leave Paris without one. Their services are invaluable in relieving the traveler from multiplicity of cares and troubles respecting passports, examination and conveyance of luggage, in securing the best accommodation, in protecting the traveler from imposition, and an infinity of annoyances to which they are exposed in various parts of the continent. Competent and trustworthy couriers and traveling servants may always be obtained by applying to the COURIER SOCIETY, No. 3 Rue d'Alger, near the Tuileries Garden, Paris.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—United States passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES Passport Agent, No. 91 Duane st., corner Broadway.

RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

Trains leave New-York, from foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts., as follows:

Express for Harrisburg, Pittsburg, the West, and South, with Pullman palace cars attached, 9:30 A. M., 5 and 8:30 P. M. Sunday, 5 and 8:30 P. M.

For Baltimore, Washington, and the South, via "Pennsylvania Air-Line," at 8:40 A. M., 3 and 9 P. M. Sunday, 9 P. M. For Baltimore and Washington, via Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, at 7:30 P. M. daily.

Express for Philadelphia, 8:40, 9:30 A. M., 12:30, 3, 4, 5, 7:30, 8:30, 9 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 5, 6:10, 7:30, 8:30, and 9 P. M.

For Trenton at 7:20 A. M., 2, 3:10, and 6:10 P. M. Sunday, 6:10 P. M.

Emigrant and second class, 7 P. M.

For Newark at 6, 6:30, 7:20, 7:40, 8:10, 9, 10, 11 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 5, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8:10, 10, 11:30 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 5:20, 6:10, 7:30, and 8:10 P. M.

For Elizabeth, 6, 6:30, 7:20, 7:40, 8:10, 9, 10, 11 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8:10, 10, 11:30 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 5:20, 6:10, 7:30, and 8:10 P. M.

For Rahway, 6, 6:30, 7:20, 8:10, 10 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7:30, 8:10, 10 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 5:20, 6:10, and 7:30 P. M.

For Woodbridge and Perth Amboy, 6 and 10 A. M., 2:30, 4:10, and 6 P. M.

For New-Brunswick, 7:20 and 8:10 A. M., 12 M., 2, 3:10, 4:30, 5:20, 6:10, 7:30 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 6:10 and 7:30 P. M.

For East Millstone, 8:10 A. M., 12 noon, and 4:30 P. M.

For Lambertville and Flemington, 9:30 A. M. and 3 P. M.

For Phillipsburg and Belvidere, 3 and 4 P. M.

Accommodation, for Bordentown, Burlington, and Camden, 7:20 and 9:30 A. M., 12:30, 2, 3:10, 4, and 6:10 P. M.

For Freehold, 7:20 A. M., 2 and 4 P. M.

For Jamesburg, Pemberton, Camden, 6 A. M. and 2:30 P. M.

Trains arrive as follows:—From Pittsburg, 6:50 A. M., 12:35 and 7:35 P. M., daily; 11:55 A. M. daily, except Monday. From Washington and Baltimore, 6:05 and 6:40 A. M., 5:15 and 10:27 P. M. Sunday, 6:05, 6:40 A. M., and 10:27 P. M. From Philadelphia, 5:22, 6:05, 6:40, 6:50, 10:15, 11:55 A. M., 2:15, 5:15, 6:05, 8:44, 10:27 P. M. Sunday 5:22, 6:05, 6:40, 6:50, 11:55, A. M. and 10:27 P. M.

Ticket-offices, Nos. 526, 435, 271, and 944 Broadway, No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts. Emigrant ticket-office, No. 8 Battery place.

A. J. CASSATT, General Manager. | D. M. BOYD, JR., General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK, NEW-HAVEN, AND HARTFORD RAILROAD.

NEW-YORK AND NEW-HAVEN DIVISION.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT, COMMENCING NOV. 17, 1873.

Passenger Station in New-York, Grand Central Depot. Entrance on 42d st.

TRAINS LEAVE NEW-YORK.

Trains for New-Haven leave at 7:05, (accommodation,) 8:05, (express,) 9:05, (accommodation,) 10 A. M., (express,) 12 N., (accommodation,) 1, (express,) 3, (express,) 3:55, (accommodation,) 4:38, and 5:10, (local express,) 8:10, (express,) and 9:10, (express,) P. M.

For South Norwalk 7:05, 8:05, 9:05 A. M., 12 M., 1, (express,) 3, 3:55, 4:38, 5:10, 6:35, 8:10, 9:10 P. M. For Stamford 7:10, 8:05, 9:05, 10:10 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2:23 and 3, (express,) 3:55, 4:38, 4:45, 5:10, 5:40, 6:35, 7:20, 8:10, 9:10 P. M.

For Port Chester 11:40 P. M.

Boston Express, via Springfield, at 8:05 and 10 A. M., 3 and 8:10 P. M., via Shore Line, at 1 and 9:10 P. M. The 8:05 A. M., 1, 3, and 8:10, and 9:10 P. M., stopping at Stamford, Norwalk, and Bridgeport. The 8:05 A. M. and 1 P. M. connects with trains on Shore Line Division for Norwich and Providence, and the Connecticut Valley at Saybrook. The 8:05 A. M. and 3 P. M. connect with New-Haven and Northampton Railroad at New-Haven; 8:05, 10 A. M., and 12 noon trains connect with Connecticut River Railroad at Springfield, and 8 P. M. for Montreal. The 8:05 A. M., 1, and 3 P. M. connects with Naugatuck Railroad, and the 8:05 A. M., 3 P. M. with Housatonic Railroad at Bridgeport. The 8:05 and 9:05 A. M., and 3 and 5:10 P. M. with Danbury and Norwalk at South Norwalk, and the 8:05 A. M., 1, and 5:10 P. M. with New-Canaan Railroad at Stamford.

Sunday Boston mail trains at 7 P. M., via Springfield at 9:10 P. M., via Providence.

Drawing-room cars on day express and sleeping cars on night express trains.

Tickets can be purchased at ticket office of company at Grand Central Depot, or at offices of New-York Transfer Company, No. 944 Broadway, and Windsor House, New-York, and No. 1 Court st., Brooklyn, who will also check baggage from residence to destination.

For further information of particulars see posters at hotels and depot.

JOHN T. MOODY, Superintendent of New-York Division.

E. M. REED, General Superintendent, New-Haven.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—After Nov. 2, 1873, through trains will leave Grand Central Depot:

8:00 A. M., Chicago and Northern Express, with drawing-room cars through to Rochester and St. Albans.

10:30 A. M., special Chicago Express, with drawing-room cars to Rochester, Buffalo, &c.

10:45 A. M., Northern and Western Express.

3:40 P. M., Albany and Troy Express, Saturday only.

4:00 P. M., Montreal Express, with sleeping cars from New-York to St. Albans.

6:00 P. M., Express, daily, with sleeping cars for Watertown and Canandaigua.

8:00 P. M., Pacific Express, daily, with sleeping cars for Rochester, Buffalo, and Niagara Falls; also for Chicago, via both L. S. and M. C. Railroads.

11:00 P. M., Express, with sleeping cars for Troy and Albany. Way trains as per Local Time Table.

C. H. KENDRICK, General Passenger Agent.

SOUTH-SIDE RAILROAD OF LONG ISLAND.

Trains leave depot, foot South 8th st., Brooklyn, as follows:

8:30 A. M., Patchogue Mail.
11 A. M., Babylon Accommodation.
2 P. M., Babylon Accommodation.
4 P. M., Patchogue Express.
5 P. M., Patchogue Accommodation.
6 P. M., Babylon Accommodation.
7 P. M., Merrick Accommodation.
Sunday, 9 A. M., Babylon Accommodation.

Boat leaves Grand and Roosevelt street Ferries, New-York, twenty minutes before leaving time at South 8th st.

All trains connect for Hempstead.

L. S. CANFIELD, Superintendent.

RAILROADS.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY

ALLENTOWN LINE TO THE WEST.

Passenger and Freight station in New-York, foot of Liberty-st. Connects at Somerville with South Branch R. R.; at Hampton Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western R. R.; at Phillipsburg with Lehigh and Susquehanna Division; also, with Lehigh Valley Railroad. Direct line to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, and the West; also, to Central Pennsylvania and New-York State.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.—Commencing June 30, 1873.—Leave New-York as follows:

4:30 A. M.—News train for Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Wilkesbarre, Scranton.

6:00 A. M.—Way train for Somerville.

7:00 A. M.—Way train for Flemington, Easton, Belvidere, Bath, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Mahanoy City, Mt. Carmel, Hazleton, Towanda, Waverly, &c. Connects at Junction with D. L. and W. R. R.

9:00 A. M.—Morning Express, daily, (except Sundays,) for Easton, Allentown, Harrisburg, and the West. Connects at Somerville for Flemington; at Easton for Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Towanda, &c., with through cars to Danville, Williamsport, &c.

10:15 A. M. and 12:00 M.—Way trains for Somerville.

12:50 P. M.—Express for Flemington, Easton, Bath, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Mahanoy City, Hazleton, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Reading, Columbia, Lancaster, Ephrata, Pottsville, Harrisburg, &c.

2:30 P. M.—For Easton, Allentown, and Belvidere.

3:30 P. M.—Way train for Plainfield.

4:00 P. M.—Way train for Easton, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk. Connects at Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.

4:30 P. M.—Way train for Somerville and Flemington.

5:00 P. M.—Way train for Somerville.

5:15 P. M.—Way train for Plainfield.

5:30 P. M.—Evening Express, daily for Easton, Belvidere, Allentown, Harrisburg, Pittsburg, Chicago, &c.

6:00 and 7:00 P. M.—Way trains for Somerville.

7:20 P. M.—(Emigrant)—For Easton.

9:15 and 11:30 P. M.—Way trains for Plainfield.

For Elizabeth at 4:30, 5:30, 6, 6:20, 6:45, 7, 7:30, 8, 8:45, 9, 9:30, 10:15, 11, 11:45 A. M.; 12 M.; 12:50, 1, 2, 2:30, 3, 3:30, 3:45, 4, 4:15, 4:30, 4:45, 5, 5:15, 5:30, 5:45, 6, 6:20, 7, 7:30, 7:45, 8:20, 9:15, 10:30, 11:30, 12 P. M.

R. E. RICKER, Superintendent and Engineer.

H. P. BALDWIN, General Passenger Agent.

STEAMBOATS.

STEAMER SEA BIRD, FOOT OF FRANKLIN st., for Red Bank and intermediate stations:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Thursday, 13th...2:00 P. M.	Friday, 14th...12:00 M.
Saturday, 15th...2:30 P. M.	Monday, 17th...2:00 P. M.
Tuesday, 18th...2:00 P. M.	Wednesday, 19th...7:30 A. M.
Wednesday, 19th...2:30 P. M.	Thursday, 20th...7:30 A. M.
Thursday, 20th...2:30 P. M.	Friday, 21st...8:00 A. M.
Saturday, 22d...9:30 A. M.	Monday, 24th...8:00 A. M.
Tuesday, 25th...11:00 A. M.	Wednesday, 26th...9:00 A. M.

HARTFORD BOATS—DAILY LINE.—LEAVE Pier No. 24 Peck-slip, East River, daily, (except Sundays,) at 4 o'clock P. M. All persons are forbid trusting any one on account of these steamers.

W. H. GOODSPEED, Vice President.
SAXTON & SEABURY, Freight Agents, No. 112 South-st.
JUNE 1, 1873.

NINETY-SECOND STREET FERRY TO ASTORIA, running quarter-hourly, offers the shortest up-town connection by good roads with every point on north side of Long Island.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS ON Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroad.—Fare, $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip at 12 noon.

NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, AND THE NORTH.—Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., (except Sundays,) connecting with road.

LEGAL NOTICES.

PATRICK STRACHAN, ESQ., DECEASED.—Pursuant to an act of Parliament of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, of the twenty-second and twenty-third Victoria, cap. 35, intituled "An Act to Further Amend the Law of Property and to Relieve Trustees," notice is hereby given that all persons being creditors of, or having any claims or demands against or affecting, the estate of PATRICK STRACHAN, Esq., late of No. 27 York place, Portman square, in the County of Middlesex, (who died on the 31st day of July, 1872, and whose will was proved on the 4th day of November, 1872, in the Principal Registry of her Majesty's Court of Probate by William Donaldson Scott, Esq., John Keith, Esq., William Strachan, Esq., the brother, and John Strachan, Esq., the nephew of the said deceased, and John Ligertwood, advocate in Aberdeen, the executors named in the said will,) are required, on or before the 1st day of January, 1874, to send, in writing, the particulars of their debts, claims, and demands upon or against the said estate to the said executors, at the office of their solicitors, Messrs. J. & R. Ligertwood, advocates, No. 89 Union street, Aberdeen, Scotland; and notice is hereby given that at the expiration of the last-mentioned day the said executors will proceed to distribute the assets of the said Patrick Strachan, deceased, among the persons entitled thereto, having regard to the claims only of which the said executors shall then have had notice, and that the said executors will not be liable for the assets, or any part thereof, so distributed, to any person of whose debt, claim, or demand they shall not then have had notice; and all persons indebted to the estate of the said deceased are required forthwith to pay the amount of their debts respectively to the said executors or to their aforesaid solicitors.—Dated this 21st day of October, 1873.

J. & R. LIGERTWOOD, Solicitors to the Executors.

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT, NEW-YORK County.—JOHN E. DEMAREST and HARMAN C. WHITLOCK, plaintiffs, against HENRY L. BUSH, defendant.—Summons for a money demand on contract.—(Com. not Ser.)—To the defendant: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the Court-house in the City of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 7 Warren street, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service, and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid the plaintiff in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of one thousand, one hundred, and eighty dollars and fifty-six cents, without interest on five hundred and fifty dollars thereof from July 1, 1869, and on six hundred and thirty dollars and fifty-six cents thereof from the 15th day of April, 1871, besides the costs of this action.—Dated Oct. 20, 1873.

J. H. K. BLAUVELT, Plaintiffs' Attorney.

The complaint in this action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the Court-house in the City of New-York, on the 18th day of November, 1870.—Dated Nov. 18, 1873.

J. H. K. BLAUVELT, Plaintiffs' Attorney.
n19-law6wW

SUPREME COURT—CITY AND COUNTY of New-York.—FRANCIS O. BOYD and EDGAR P. HILL, plaintiffs, against JAMES G. SPIER and JOHN WARNER, defendants.—Summons—For a money demand on contract.—(Com. not served.)—To the defendants above named and each of them: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the Court-house in the City of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 175 Broadway, New-York City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of six thousand five hundred and forty-one dollars and fifty cents, with interest from the 2d day of September, 1873, besides the cost of this action.—Dated New-York, Oct. 18, 1873.

G. W. COTTERILL, Plaintiffs' Attorney, No. 175 Broadway, New-York.

The complaint in the above-entitled action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the Court-house in said City of New-York, on the 11th day of November, 1873.

G. W. COTTERILL, Plaintiffs' Attorney,
n12-law6wW No. 175 Broadway, New-York.

SUPREME COURT—CITY AND COUNTY OF New-York.—ANDREW GILSEY, Charles Gilsey, Peter Gilsey, Henry Gilsey, and John Gilsey, executors of the last will and testament of Peter Gilsey, deceased, plaintiffs, against ISABELLA McCULLOCH BRIGNOLI, Pasquale Brignoli, and William Doherty, defendants.—Summons for Relief.—(Com. not ser.)—To the above named defendants and each of them: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which is filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the Court-house, in the City of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 169 Broadway, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New-York, Aug. 20, 1873.

T. E. STEWART, Plaintiffs' Attorney.

The complaint in the above-entitled action was duly filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the Court-house in said City, on the 20th day of August, 1873. T. E. STEWART, NEW-YORK, Nov. 18, 1873. Plaintiffs' Attorney.
n19-law6wW*

MARINE COURT OF THE CITY OF NEW-York.—MAX. DOCTOR and Simon Hatch, plaintiffs, against J. S. MILLER and Francis Miller, defendants.—Summons for a money demand on contract.—(Com. not ser.)—To the defendants: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the Marine Court of the City of New-York, at the City Hall, in said City, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers at their office, No. 78 Nassau street, New-York City, within six days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of one hundred and thirty-six dollars and twenty-one cents, with interest from the 12th day of July, 1873, besides the cost of this action.—Dated New-York, Nov. 15, 1873. ALLISON & SHAW, Plaintiffs' Attorneys.

The complaint in this action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the Marine Court, on the 18th day of November, 1873.

ALLISON & SHAW, Plaintiffs' Attorneys.
n19-law6wW*

SUPREME COURT, CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-York.—ELIZABETH B. SEELYE, plaintiff, against EDGAR SEELYE, defendant.—Summons for relief.—(Com. not served.) To the defendant: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which has this day been filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the County Court-house, in the City of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint, on the subscriber, at his office, No. 70 William street, in said City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated Oct. 21, 1873. GEORGE DE FOREST LORD,
o22-law6wW Plaintiff's Attorney.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S
CLASSES FOR DANCING,
NO. 212 5TH AV., CORNER 26TH ST.,
ARE NOW OPEN FOR THE SEASON.

Twice a week—Mondays and Thursdays, Tuesdays and Fridays, Wednesdays and Saturdays.

Once a week—Saturday mornings and Friday evenings.

Gentlemen on Monday and Thursday evenings.

Send for a circular.

AT TRENOR'S ACADEMY OF DANCING, Lyric Hall, No. 723 6th av., Reservoir square, pupils can attend at their own convenience, and receive individual instruction in waltzing, &c. See circulars. A reception dansante FRIDAY EVENING, 21st inst., at 8.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES
At the Times Up-Town Office,
No. 54½ West 32d st., junction Broadway and 6th av.,
And the Times West-Side Office,
No. 308 West 23d st., corner of 8th av.
NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

HORSES PROPERLY WINTERED

At the Clifton Stock-farm of Mr. R. W. Cameron, where they will be fed on the best of hay and carrots, with good stabling and ample paddocks for exercise, for $18 per month. Horses will be sent for, when desired. Address JOHN H. MITCHELL, head farmer, Box No. 1,676 Post Office, New-York.

HORSE BLANKETS AND CARRIAGE ROBES.—A LARGE ASSORTMENT IN ALL GRADES WILL BE FOUND AT HARMER, HAYS & CO'S., No. 72 Beekman st.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES
At the Times Up-Town Office,
No. 54½ West 32d-st., junction Broadway and 6th-av.,
And the Times West-Side Office,
No. 308 West 23d-st., corner of 8th-av.
NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

A PRIVATE FAMILY RESIDING IN EAST 18th st., convenient to Clarendon, Everett, Westminster, and other hotels, would rent, without board, to a single gentleman desiring first-class accommodations, two large well-furnished rooms, communicating with bath-room. Address, with name, H., Box No. 120 Times Office.

TO LET—A FLOOR CONSISTING OF FOUR HANDsomely furnished rooms, without board, or with a private table, family owning house; parties desiring choice locations for the Winter, should apply to E. A. DAILEY, Everett Library, No. 583 6th av. Every house personally inspected.

TO RENT—AT A VERY LOW RATE, FIVE MOST desirable rooms, at No. 212 5th av., on second floor, overlooking Madison square, suitable for residence; will be rented together or singly. Apply to THEODORE WESTON, No. 120 Broadway.

NINTH ST., NO. 44,

between Broadway and University place, to let, three elegantly-furnished rooms, on the first floor, with every improvement and first-class French table, private if desired.

DESIRABLE ROOMS ON SECOND FLOOR, IN private family; every convenience; also two front connecting on third floor; southern exposure; terms, from $25 to $30 for two; excellent table; home comforts; house desirable in its appointments; references. Inquire at No. 117 West 47th st.

NO. 7 WEST 32D ST.

Handsomely-furnished parlor suite, with or without private table; also, one single and one double on fourth floor.

SEVENTEENTH ST., NO. 61 WEST, NEAR 5th av.—Two large connecting rooms, second floor, to rent, with board, to parties seeking a quiet, refined home.

NO. 40 EAST 14TH ST.

A handsome floor of five rooms, furnished or unfurnished, fronting on Union square; references exchanged. Inquire for Mrs. M., third floor.

NO. 53 WEST 15TH ST.

To let, two large connecting rooms on parlor floor, and back room on second floor, with board. Miss BAXTER.

GENTLEMEN LOOKING FOR ELEGANTLY-furnished and rigorously attended apartments, without board, will find it to their advantage to apply at No. 88 West 37th st., between 5th and 6th avs.

NO. 15 WEST 24TH ST.—HANDSOMELY-FURnished rooms, with board, on parlor floor and third floor front; also fourth floor; would suit a party of gentlemen and ladies: terms moderate.

A PRIVATE FAMILY NEAR MADISON SQUARE have handsomely-furnished rooms for a party, with private table or without board. For address, apply to BERGMAN, corner of Broadway and 27th st.

NO. 120 EAST 19TH ST.—A SUITE OF TWO or three furnished rooms will be rented, either together or separately, with board. The location is central, and one of the most desirable in the City.

A LARGE NUMBER OF ELEGANTLY FURNISHed floors and suites of rooms to let; private table or otherwise. Always apply at Agency of W. J. COLES & CO., No. 1,202 Broadway.

NO. 59 WEST 19TH ST.—TWO ROOMS, VERY spacious parlor and bedroom connecting; first floor front, with new furniture and carpets; private table if desired; reasonable price.

NO. 102 WEST 29TH ST., ONE DOOR FROM 6th av., three rooms to let, suitable for gentlemen, furnished or unfurnished, with or without partial board; bath-room on same floor; references required.

FORTY-SIXTH ST. AND 5TH AV.—A FEW suites of newly-furnished rooms to rent, with or without board, to gentlemen or families; private meals if preferred. E. A. DAILEY, No. 583 6th av.

TO LET ON 35TH ST., BETWEEN 5TH AND 6th avs.—A third floor hall room with board, $10; house and location first class. Apply to E. A. DAILEY, No. 583 6th av.

TWENTY-THIRD ST., NO. 412, WEST.—Elegant rooms furnished new throughout, with first-class table, at moderate prices; Twenty-third street cars and stages; elevated railway convenient.

FIFTY-FIRST ST., NO. 16.—Elegantly-furnished rooms, second and third floors, with board. Also a room suitable for a party of four. Private table if desired. Reference given and required.

ONE FLOOR, WITH PRIVATE TABLE only; private bath-room, closets, &c.; also rooms for single gentlemen, without board. 38 East 20th st.

NO. 30 EAST 35TH ST.—HANDSOME PARLOR, alcove, and two hall rooms, third floor, together or separate, with board, to adults; references.

NOS. 76 AND 78 MADISON AV.,

Corner of 28th st.; rooms to rent, with board, on second floor.

PANIC PRICES.—SPLENDID ROOMS AND FIRST-class table for young men, $8, $9, and $10 weekly, at No. 250 West 24th st.

NO. 136 MADISON AV.—A SUITE OF ELEGANT furnished rooms, with private table; first-class in every appointment. References exchanged.

NO. 250 MADISON AV.,

Corner 38th st., a suite of four rooms, handsomely furnished, with private table, water, and bath.

FIFTH AV., NO. 297.—AN ELEGANT PARLOR suite to let, with private table, at moderate prices; large handsome room on fourth floor; references.

SECOND STORY FRONT, THIRD STORY BACK, and two fourth-story rooms, handsomely furnished, with or without private table, No. 28 West 31st st.

FIFTH AV., NO. 294,

Handsomely-furnished floor, with board; also a pleasant front room for single gentleman. References.

MRS. LUDLOW,

No. 59 West 14th st., has an entire second floor to rent. Best references given and required.

NO. 33 WEST 33D ST.—SPACIOUS SECOND floor, en suite or separately, with private table or board; also family and single rooms on third floor.

NO. 132 EAST 30TH ST., ONE DOOR FROM Lexington av.—A pleasant home with a private family, living in own house, with or without board.

NO. 29 WEST 21ST ST.—A NEWLY FURNISHed fourth story front room, with board; references required.

NO. 36 EAST 12TH ST., WEST OF BROADway, elegant second-story front and hall rooms, with board.

NO. 385 5TH AV.

APARTMENTS, WITH PRIVATE TABLE.

NO. 9 WEST 20TH ST.

Rooms to let, with board.

NO. 49 WEST 16TH ST.—NICELY-FURNISHED rooms to let, with board; references required.

BOARD WANTED.

BOARD WANTED, FOR THREE ADULTS; would like one large and one or two small rooms; private family preferred. Answer, giving location of rooms and price, to Davidson, Box No. 120, Times Office.

WANTED—IN BROOKLYN—BOARD FOR A MAIDEN lady in a private family. Address, stating location, terms, &c., R. H. S., Box No. 120 Times Office.

HOTELS.

NOS. 18 AND 20 EAST 18TH ST.—THESE houses have been leased by CHAS. LAFLAR, and are now opened as a private hotel for families and gentlemen; superior accommodations.

MUSICAL.

Chickering.

PIANO-FORTES.

Warerooms No. 11 East 14th st.,
BETWEEN BROADWAY AND 5TH AV.

200 PIANOS AND ORGANS, New and Second-hand, of First-class Makers, will be sold at Lower Prices for cash, or on Installments, or for rent, in City or Country, during this Financial Crisis, by HORACE WATERS & SON, No. 481 Broadway, than ever before offered in New-York. Agents wanted for the sale of Waters' Celebrated Pianos, Concerto and Orchestral Organs. Illustrated Catalogues Mailed. Great inducements to the Trade.

CHICKERING, STEINWAY, AND SEVENTY-five other fine upright, square, and grand pianos and organs very low for cash, on installments, and for rent; also, organs and pianos, with keys and mechanical attachment, appropriate for exhibitions and places of amusement. S. X. BALL & CO., No. 15 East 14th st.

A LARGE STOCK OF PIANOS,

SQUARE AND UPRIGHT, to rent or sell cheap; rent allowed on purchases. Call at M. M. MERRELL'S, No. 8 Union square, (No. 165 4th av.)

SPECIAL SAFE OFFER.—CHAMBERS' PIANOS, parlor squares, home and school pianos sent anywhere on receipt of cost price. Guarantee unlimited and satisfaction assured by the Special Safe Offer. Write for information, circulars, and price lists. Address CHAMBERS' PIANO FACTORY, No. 101 4th av., N. Y.

A $160 MAGNIFICENT 7 1-3-OCTAVE agraffe rosewood overstrung iron-frame (Goldsmith) pianoforte, stool, &c. Latest improvements; fully guaranteed. GOLDSMITH'S, No. 26 Bleecker st., near Bowery.

SEVERAL FINE SECOND-HAND CHURCH organs for sale very cheap. Can be seen at HILBORNE L. ROOSEVELT'S Organ Factory, No. 40 West 18th st.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY. IL TROVATORE. NILSSON.
LAST WEEK BUT TWO (2) OF THE STRAKOSCH ITALIAN OPERA COMPANY.
LAST NIGHT (BUT ONE) OF Mme. CHRISTINE NILSSON.
THIS (Wednesday) EVENING, Nov. 19,
TWENTY-THIRD SUBSCRIPTION NIGHT.
(LAST TIME)—IL TROVATORE—(LAST TIME.)

Lenora..........Mme. CHRISTINE NILSSON
Azucena..........Miss ANNIE LOUISE CARY
Manrico..........Signor ITALO CAMPANINI
Count di Luna..........Signor DEL PUENTE

GRAND CHORUS AND ORCHESTRA.

Musical Director and Conductor..........Signor E. MUZIO

NEXT FRIDAY, Nov. 21, at 8 o'clock,
First time this season of Verdi's Opera,
RIGOLETTO, RIGOLETTO,
with the following brilliant Cast:

Gilda..........Mlle. TORRIANI
Magdalen..........Miss A. L. CARY
The Duke of Mantua..........M. VICTOR CAPOUL
Rigoletto..........M. MAUREL
Sparafucile..........Signor SCOLARA

Next SATURDAY, Nov. 22, at 1:30 P. M.
GRAND GALA NILSSON MATINEE.
LES HUGUENOTS!
Valentine..........Mme. CHRISTINE NILSSON
MARESI, CARY, CAMPANINI, MAUREL, DEL PUENTE, NANNETTI, &c.
MONDAY EVENING, Nov. 24, at 8,
LA TRAVIATA. LAST TIME. NILSSON.
TUESDAY EVENING, Nov. 25, at 8,
LA TRAVIATA. NILSSON. BROOKLYN.
SPECIAL OPERA NOTICE.

In active rehearsal Verdi's Grand Spectacular Opera, in four acts,

AIDA, AIDA,

which will be performed for the first time in America next week, with superb costumes, entirely new scenery, and magnificent appointments, purchased at an outlay of

THIRTY (30) THOUSAND DOLLARS.

TO-MORROW (Thursday) EVENING, Nov. 20,
STRAKOSCH CONCERT. BROOKLYN ACADEMY.

GRAND CONCERT
Hampton
THE MUSIC OF THE HEART.
Singers

BROOKLYN,
PACKER INSTITUTE, JORALEMON ST.,
WEDNESDAY EVENING, NOV. 19.
STEINWAY HALL,
THURSDAY EVENING, NOV. 20.

Reserved seats 75 cents. For sale at the Hall; Schuberth's, No. 23 Union square, and American Mission Association Rooms, No. 56 Reade st.

FREE LECTURES ON FRENCH.

THREE FREE LECTURES
ON THE
ART OF SPEAKING FRENCH FLUENTLY
BY
PROF. ETIENNE LAMBERT,
TO-MORROW, THURSDAY,
At 10:30 A. M., 3 P. M., and 8 P. M.,
Three lectures same day to accommodate all
At his new rooms,
CORNER 23D ST. AND 6TH AV.,
Over Moir's Jewelry Store.
SUBJECT—"NO GRAMMAR."

Lectures in English, and free. Ladies especially invited.

Prof. Lambert's Conversational Classes are especially adapted to those who desire to make their theoretical knowledge practically available by cultivation of the ear.

PRIVATE CLASSES AS PER AGREEMENT.

MR. TRENOR'S RECEPTION DANSANTE, At Lyric Hall, No. 723 6th av., FRIDAY EVENING, 21st inst., at 8 o'clock, IS OPEN (without cards) to LADIES and GENTLEMEN of respectability.

PROF. HARTZ'S NEW SPIRIT MANIFESTATION. Dr. Colton's Laughing Gas. Cooper Institute THIS EVENING.

LECTURES.

A COURSE OF SIX LECTURES
on
DANTE, RAPHAEL, AND THE GREEK SCULPTURE,
by
PROF. A. BIAGGI,
at the
Lecture-room of the Young Men's Christian Association.

First lecture on DANTE, MONDAY, Nov. 24, at 3 o'clock. Single admission, 50 cents; tickets for course, $2; can be procured of G. P. Putnam's Sons, 4th av. and 23d st., and of F. W. Christern, No. 77 University place.

INSTRUCTION.

MOUNT WASHINGTON
COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE,
NO. 40 WASHINGTON SQUARE.

Dr. GEO. W. CLARKE, Principal, prepares pupils of all ages for business or college.

ST. JOHN'S HALL
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR
Young Ladies and Children,
REV. THEODORE IRVING, LL. D., RECTOR,
No. 21 West 32d st.

The aim of this school is to give the highest Christian culture, and to afford a most thorough and extensive English education.

Great care will be had that each pupil acquires a *practical knowledge* of the French language.

On THURSDAY, 13th November, a *special class in English Literature*, with readings from the best authors, will be formed by Dr. Irving, for ladies who have completed their studies, but would like to avail themselves of the advantages of such a course.

MISS HAINES
AND
MLLE. DE JANON

Respectfully announce that a class for training KINDERGARTEN TEACHERS will commence Nov. 3, by Mrs. KRAUS, late Miss MARIA BOELTE. Also, a class for MOTHERS, and a WEEKLY CLASS, for training YOUNG LADIES for work among the poor.

Application to enter either class can be made at No. 10 Gramercy Park, after 2 o'clock P. M.

ANTHON GRAMMAR SCHOOL,
NO. 252 MADISON AV., (38th st.)
School hours, 9:30 A. M. to 2:30 P. M.

Departments—Primary, Junior, and Senior English, Junior and Senior Classical, Modern Languages, and Drawing.

Twentieth annual circular sent on application.

YONKERS MILITARY INSTITUTE.
A BOARDING SCHOOL
for making boys intelligent, healthy, Christian MEN.
ESTABLISHED 1854.
Earnest teaching. Common-sense management.
BENJAMIN MASON, Box No. 654 Yonkers, N. Y.

MISS STEERS'
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL
FOR YOUNG LADIES AND CHILDREN,
No. 12 East 47th-st.,
will reopen Sept. 22. School carriages will be sent for pupils without charge.

CHARLIER INSTITUTE
FOR BOYS AND YOUNG GENTLEMEN,
NOS. 126 AND 128 EAST 24TH ST.
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL.
PROF. ELIE CHARLIER.

COLLEGIATE ACADEMY.

S. A. FARRAND and D. S. EVERSON, Principals. 729 6th av., opposite Reservoir Park. Reopens Sept. 24. Great pains are taken to teach boys HOW TO STUDY. THE PRINCIPALS DEVOTE THEIR WHOLE TIME TO GIVING PERSONAL INSTRUCTION.

MLLE. L. SEE AND MME. C. MEARS
No. 222 Madison av., New-York,

Beg to announce that their French classes in conversation and literature will commence MONDAY, Nov. 3. Hours, 12 to 1 P. M. and 3 to 4 P. M.

JACKSON MILITARY INSTITUTE,
Tarrytown, N. Y. Established 1857.
Address Rev. F. J. JACKSON, M. A., Principal.

CLAVERACK COLLEGE AND HUDSON RIVER INSTITUTE for both sexes; fine grounds; 167 furnished rooms; 20 instructors; 11 departments; 120 classical pupils; large gymnasium and drill hall; special advantages in all departments. Term opens Dec. 8. Rev. ALONZO FLACK, Ph. D., Pres't., Claverack, N. Y.

PREPARATORY SCIENTIFIC SCHOOL for the schools of Science, Technology, Mines, Architecture, &c. ALFRED COLIN, late Engineer Corps United States Navy and Professor at Naval Academy, No. 1,267 Broadway, near 32d st.

MISS DU VERNET WILL REOPEN HER BOARDing and Day School for boys under fifteen years of age, at No. 102 West 29th st., one door from 6th av., on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 24. Miss Du Vernet is assisted by competent masters.

IRVING'S SCHOOL OF ART.—DRAWING, water-color and oil painting. New-York Society Library, No. 67 University place, between 12th and 13th sts.

HOME INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG LADIES, TARrytown, N. Y., combining home care with a thorough course of study in the English branches, the languages, and music. Miss M. W. METCALF, Principal.

MRS. ROBERTS AND MISS WALKER will reopen their English and French Day School for young ladies and children, No. 148 Madison av., on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 24.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, ON HUDSON.—Superior advantages for boys; studies resumed Sept. 17. Circulars of ARMAGNAC & ROWE, Principals.

MRS. MARY RODGERS GRIFFITTS WILL reopen her French and English Day School for young ladies and children, at her new residence, No. 23 West 48th-st., on MONDAY, Sept. 29.

FRENCH, GERMAN, SPANISH RAPIDLY and practically taught, in classes or privately. No. 56 South 5th av., first floor.

SCHOOL FOR GIRLS—FROM SIX TO TWENTY-one years of age, No. 117 East 36th st.
IDA M. ELIOT. ANNA C. BRACKETT.

A FEW YOUNG LADIES, AS BOARDING PUpils, are received by the Misses BUCKNALL, at their suburban residence, New-Brunswick, N. J.

MILITARY BOARDING SCHOOL, WHITE Plains, N. Y. Principal O. R. WILLIS, Ph. D.

BAY VIEW INSTITUTE, BABYLON, LONG Island—Boarding School for boys.

THE MISSES HUBBARD'S SCHOOL, NO. 30 East 28th st., will reopen Sept. 22.

TEACHERS.

A VISITING GOVERNESS WHO ENDEAVORS to adapt instruction to individual wants, desires one more pupil; refers to present patrons. Address F., No. 129 East 23d st.

GOVERNESS.—A LADY DESIRES POSITION IN a family to teach music, French, German and English branches; highest references. Apply to Theo. F. Dwight, Geo. P. Putnam's Sons, 4th av. and 23d st.

AMUSEMENTS.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.

Proprietor..........Mr. SHERIDAN SHOOK
Manager..........Mr. A. M. PALMER

Begins at 8, over at 10:40.
Box-office open from 8 A. M. to 6 P. M.
BRILLIANT SUCCESS.
EVERY EVENING AND SATURDAY MATINEE,
will be produced Mr. W. S. Gilbert's charming fairy drama, in three acts, entitled

THE WICKED WORLD.

Preceding the drama will be given the delightful comedietta entitled:

CONJUGAL TACTICS.

Characters by Messrs. JOHN PARSELLE, W. H. BOKEE, and W. S. QUIGLEY, and Misses ELIZA WEATHERSBY, LULU PRIOR, and HATTIE THORPE.

THE REPRESENTATIONS
OF
THE WICKED WORLD,
ARE POSITIVELY LIMITED TO TWELVE.

LYCEUM THEATRE—14TH ST.
ITALIAN OPERA.
THE GREAT STAR COMBINATION.
LUCCA, MURSKA.
TAMBERLICK,
VIZZANI, MARI, JAMET, ROSSI, GALLI, &C.
THREE FAREWELL PERFORMANCES
Previous to their departure to Havana.
MONDAY, NOV. 24, 1873.
IL TROVATORE.
WEDNESDAY, NOV. 26.
DON GIOVANNI.
FRIDAY, NOV. 28, 1873.
MIGNON.
SATURDAY—FAREWELL MATINEE.
Particulars in to-morrow's (Thursday,) papers.

A WORLD OF SPLENDORS.
THE
BLACK CROOK
AT NIBLO'S GARDEN.
EVERY EVENING AT 7:45.
SATURDAY AFTERNOON AT 1:30.

WOOD'S MUSEUM. JOHN E. OWENS.
TRANSCENDENT SUCCESS OF
Mr. JOHN E. OWENS.

EVENING AT 8.	AFTERNOON AT 2.
The eminent comedian Mr. JOHN E. OWENS, and his own DRAMATIC COMBINATION in the comedy of VICTIMS, and the OWENS' specialty of SOLON SHINGLE.	The charming actress Miss LOUISE HAWTHORNE in Knowle's favorite play of the HUNCHBACK, supported by the entire WOOD'S MUSEUM COMPANY.

BOOTH'S THEATRE. LESSEE, J. B. BOOTH.
LAST WEEK but ONE of the engagement of
MR. EDWIN BOOTH.
BRUTUS,
EVERY NIGHT THIS WEEK.
SATURDAY MATINEE AT 1:30.
Mr. EDWIN BOOTH....as....DON CÆSAR DE BAZAN

Seats secured in advance at the theatre, and at the music store of C. H. Ditson & Co., No. 711 Broadway.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE. BEGINS AT 8.

SPECIE PRICES { Admission, 50 cents.
Reserved seats, 50 cents extra.
Family circle, 40 cents.

LAST WEEK and LAST MATINEE of
FLASH OF LIGHTNING.

Next MONDAY, G. L. FOX'S new grand spectacular pantomime HUMPTY DUMPTY ABROAD.

DAN BRYANT'S MINSTRELS. 23D ST.

Every evening at 8. Saturday matinee at 2. Crowded with fashionable and delighted audiences. Two hours' fun. All new acts. Dan Bryant, Unsworth, Eugene, Hart, Reed, Seymour.

MRS. F. B. CONWAY'S BROOKLYN THEATRE.
T. C. KING,
PAULINE,
OR A NIGHT OF TERROR, and
CHARLES THE TWELFTH.

PROF. HARTZ AND DR. COLTON.

Prof. HARTZ, with a new programme, and for the first time, his NEW SPIRITUAL (?) MANIFESTATION, far surpassing all done by the DAVENPORT BROTHERS. Conclude by Dr. COLTON and the LAUGHING GAS. COOPER INSTITUTE, Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday Evenings, Nov. 17, 18, 19, 20, and 21. Tickets, 25 cents; reserved seats, 50 cents. Commence at 8 o'clock.

ROBINSON HALL.
Every night this week,
regular Charity Concerts.
Henry Schroeder and Charles Fradel, Conductors.
Admission, 50 cents. For sale at music stores and hall.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, IN PURSUANCE of an order of the Surrogate of the County of New-York, and according to law, to all persons having claims against MARY E. C. VAN HORNE, late of the City of New-York, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, the executors of the last will and testament of the said deceased, at the counting-room and place of transacting business of the undersigned, Adam Norrie and Gordon Norrie, No. 90 (ninety) Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 10th day of January, 1874.—Dated New-York, the 10th day of July, 1873.

ADAM NORRIE,
GORDON NORRIE, } Executors.
DAVID M. CLARKSON,

KNOX & MASON, Proctors.
jy9-law6mW*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against AUGUSTUS WHITING, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of business, at the office of Messrs. Martin & Smith, No. 31 Nassau-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 20th day of February next.—Dated, New-York, the 12th day of August, 1873.

SARAH S. WHITING, } Executrix and
AUGUSTUS WHITING. } Executor.

MARTIN & SMITH, Proctors,
No. 31 Nassau-st., New-York.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CORNELIA K. FORSYTH, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 4 Broad-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of December next.—Dated New-York, the 27th day of May, 1873.

RUSSELL FORSYTH,
my28-law6mW* Administrator.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against BARNEY MURRAY, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his residence, No. 403 East Fifty-third street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 16th day of December next.—Dated New-York, the 9th day of June, 1873.

JOHN GRIFFIN,
jy10-law6m* Executor.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HUGH KELLY, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her residence, No. 368 West 56th-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 24th day of December next.—Dated New-York, the 17th day of June, 1873.

VIRGINIA P. KELLY, Executrix.
o18-law6mW*

BRADFORD, WM. B. & CO.—IN PURSUANCE of an order of Hon. R. L. Larremore, one of the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas, in and for the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against the late firm of W. B. Bradford & Co., of the City of New-York, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his office, No. 32 Vesey-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 2d day of January, 1874, next.

CALVIN L. COLE, Receiver.
NEW-YORK, June 30, 1873. jy2-law6mW*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ROBERT JAMES DILLON, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the office of Abraham R. Lawrence, Jr., No. 25 Nassau-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 26th day of January next.—Dated New-York, the 21st day of July, 1873.

BENJAMIN H. HUTTON, } Execu-
jy28-law6mW TOWNSEND B. BALDWIN, } tors.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against THOMAS H. FAILE, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his office, No. 130 Water street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 21st day of April next.—Dated New-York, the 21st day of October, 1873.

THOMAS H. FAILE, JR.,
CHARLES V. FAILE,
EDMUND PENFOLD,
o22-law6mW* Executors.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against SETH ELY, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to Henry C. Ely, No. 143 Front street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 15th day of May next.—Dated New-York the 29th day of October, 1873.

ADELAIDE S. ELY, Administratrix.
n12-law6mW* HENRY C. ELY, Administrator.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CHARLES HANSCHEL, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his office, No. 36 Beaver st., in the City of New-York, on or before the second day of March, 1874.—Dated New-York, the 26th day of August, 1873.

au27-law6mW* GUSTAVUS W. FABER, Executor.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing under the firm name of FULLER, LORD & CO. has been dissolved by mutual consent.

HORACE W. FULLER,
Executor of estate of Dudley B. Fuller.
EDWARD C. LORD,
Executor of estate of J. Couper Lord.
GEORGE FULLER,
HORACE W. FULLER,
EDWARD C. LORD,
CHARLES D. FULLER.

The undersigned have formed a copartnership for the purpose of continuing the business of FULLER, LORD & CO., under the same firm name.

GEORGE FULLER.
HORACE W. FULLER.
CHARLES D. FULLER.

No. 139 GREENWICH ST., NEW-YORK, Oct. 28, 1873.

MARBLE MANTELS.

STEWART'S SLATE MANTELS, MARBLE AND Wood Mantels. Rich and elegant designs at the lowest prices. 220 and 222 West 23d-st., bet. 7th and 8th av.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S.

Proprietor and Manager..........Mr. LESTER WALLACK

Doors open at 7:30; performance commences at 8 o'clock.

FOURTH WEEK OF THE COMEDY SERIES.
EVERY EVENING DURING THE WEEK, except Saturday, last representations of Robertson's popular military comedy of
OURS! OURS!! OURS!!!
Hugh Chalcote, as originally acted by him,
Mr. LESTER WALLACK

Other characters by Messrs. JOHN GILBERT, EDWARD ARNOTT, J. B. POLK, E. M. HOLLAND, W. J. LEONARD, Misses KATHARINE ROGERS, EFFIE GERMON and Mme. PONISI.

SECOND AND LAST OURS MATINEE, SATURDAY, NOV. 22, AT 1:30.

SATURDAY EVENING will be produced, with NEW SCENERY, COSTUMES, APPROPRIATE MUSIC and APPOINTMENTS, the
THIRD OF THE PRESENT COMEDY SERIES,
Mr. Charles Mathew's adaptation, in two acts, of Foote's famous comedy entitled
THE LIAR.
YOUNG WILDING..........Mr. LESTER WALLACK.

Other characters by Messrs. JOHN GILBERT, HARRY BECKETT, W. J. FERGUSON, Miss JEFFREYS LEWIS, (her first appearance here,) and Mrs. JOHN SEFTON.

The early hour at which the performance terminates enables Mr. Wallack to present, in addition to the comedy, Mr. Tom Taylor's popular comedietta, called

TO OBLIGE BENSON.

Characters by Messrs. HARRY BECKETT, J. W. CARROLL, W. J. FERGUSON, Miss EFFIE GERMON and Miss DORA GOLDTHWAITE.

In preparation, Robertson's delightful comedy of HOME.

The free list entirely suspended, except to the press. Carriages may be ordered at 10:45.

BROADWAY THEATRE. 728 and 730 Broadway.
Begins at 8. Admission 50c.
Reserved seats, 50c. and $1 extra. Family circle, 40c.

SECOND WEEK and overwhelming triumph of the distinguished tragic artiste.
MISS CARLOTTA LECLERCQ,
and successful production under his personal supervision of
MR. WILKIE COLLINS'
own dramatic version
of
THE NEW MAGDALEN.

NEW SCENERY! NEW COSTUMES! GREAT CAST!

The audience, electrified by the passion and force of the actress, found a vent for their excited feelings in stormy and tumultuous applause. The whole of the second act was interrupted by irrepressible bursts of enthusiasm.—*New-York Times.*

SEATS MAY BE SECURED SIX DAYS IN ADVANCE! MATINEE SATURDAY AT 1:30 O'CLOCK.

OLYMPIC THEATRE. BEGINS AT 8.
No. 624 Broadway, No. 624.
LAST NIGHTS, LAST MATINEES,
of the eminent natural actor,
ROBERT McWADE,
in his grand specialty,
RIP VAN WINKLE.
MONDAY EVENING, Nov. 24,
the world's favorite artist,
EDWIN ADAMS.

PROF. HARTZ'S NEW SPIRIT MANIFESTATION. Dr. Colton's Laughing Gas. Cooper Institute THIS EVENING.

THEO. THOMAS' SYMPHONY CONCERTS
AT STEINWAY HALL,
SATURDAY EVENING, NOV. 22, AT 8,
FIRST GRAND CONCERT.

Overture—"Consecration of the House," op. 124..........Beethoven
Aria—"Give me Back," Matheus Passion..........Bach
with violin obligato by Mr. E. Listemann.
MR. MYRON W. WHITNEY.
Symphony in C..........Schubert
Scherzo—La Reine Mab, ou la Fee des Songes..........Berlioz
Concerto for Violoncello..........Molique
MR. LOUIS LUBECK.
His first appearance in America.
Arietta—"In questa tomba oscura"..........Beethoven
MR. MYRON W. WHITNEY.
Symphonic Introduction to the Drama Sigurd Slembe..........Svendsen

Admission tickets..........$1 50 and $1
Reserved seats..........50 cents extra

The sale of tickets for the first Concert will commence THIS MORNING at G. Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway; Theatre Ticket Office, No. 114 Broadway, and at the Box Office at Steinway Hall.

SEASON TICKETS, $8 EACH,

to the series of six Concerts, including Reserved Seats, can be had at the Box Office of Steinway Hall, and at all the principal music and piano stores.

PROF. HARTZ'S NEW SPIRIT MANIFESTATION. Dr. Colton's Laughing Gas. Cooper Institute THIS EVENING.

LOAN OFFICES.

NO. 1,267 BROADWAY, OVER HERALD Branch, Room 2.—Parlor for ladies.—Branch No. 1,207 Broadway. Money loaned on diamonds, watches, jewelry, &c. Same bought and sold. LEDO BROS.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE, THAT ON THE 7th day of November, A. D. 1873, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of ELBERT FOWLER and FRANCIS B. MURTHA, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who have been adjudged bankrupts on their own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupts, to them or for their use, and the transfer of any property by them, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupts, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of their estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 345 Broadway, in the City of New-York, before John Fitch, Register, on the 28th day of November, A. D. 1873, at 2 o'clock P. M.

OLIVER FISKE,
United States Marshal, as Messenger, Southern District of New-York.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES for the District of New-Jersey.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of GEORGE BREWSTER and ELLIS T. MOORE, bankrupts.—District of New-Jersey, ss.: A warrant in bankruptcy has been issued by the said court against the estate of George Brewster and Ellis T. Moore, of County of Middlesex, and State of New-Jersey, in said district, who have been duly adjudged bankrupts upon petition of their creditors, and the payment of any debts and the delivery of any property belonging to said bankrupts, to them or to their use, and the transfer of any property belonging to them, are forbidden by law. A meeting of the creditors of said bankrupts, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of their estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at Jersey City, in said district, on the 3d day of December, A. D. 1873, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the office of Stacie S. Morris, Esq., one of the Registers in Bankruptcy for said district.

SAMUEL PLUMMER,
United States Marshal for said District.
Per JOHN C. BAILEY, Deputy.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES, for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JOHN RIORDEN, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—A warrant in bankruptcy has been issued by said court against the estate of John Riorden, of the County of New-York, of the State of New-York, in said district, adjudged a bankrupt upon the petition of his creditors, and the payment of any debts and the delivery of any property belonging to said bankrupt, to him or to his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law. A meeting of the creditors of said bankrupt, to prove their debts and choose one or more Assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 4 Warren street, in the City of New-York, in said district, on the 1st day of December, A. D. 1873, at 2 o'clock P. M., at the office of Isaiah T. Williams, Esq., one of the Registers in Bankruptcy of said court.

OLIVER FISKE,
Marshal, Messenger.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of ALEXANDER CHISOLM and EDWARD WILLIS, bankrupts.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by Alexander Chisolm, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act, copartnership and individual, and that the 12th day of December, 1873, at 2 o'clock P. M., at the office of Edgar Ketchum, Esq., Register in Bankruptcy, No. 12 John st., in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, may attend and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted; and, further, that the second and third meetings of the creditors of said bankrupts, under the provisions of the 27th and 28th sections of the said act, will be held at the same time and place.—Dated New-York, on the 18th day of November, 1873.

GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.
n19-law3wW*

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES, for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of LEWIS VAN CAMP, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—A warrant in bankruptcy has been issued by said court against the estate of Lewis Van Camp, of the County of New-York, of the State of New-York, in said district, adjudged a bankrupt upon the petition of his creditors, and the payment of any debts and the delivery of any property belonging to said bankrupt to him or to his use and the transfer of any property by him are forbidden by law. A meeting of the creditors of said bankrupt to prove their debts, and choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 4 Warren street, in the City of New-York, in said district, on the 1st day of December, A. D. 1873, at 2 o'clock P. M., at the office of Isaiah T. Williams, Esq., one of the Registers in Bankruptcy of said court.

OLIVER FISKE, Marshal—Messenger.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the District of New-Jersey.—In the matter of ISAAC W. PARMENTER, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—District of New-Jersey, ss.: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Isaac W. Parmenter, of Jersey City, in the County of Hudson and State of New-Jersey, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on creditor's petition, by the District Court of said district.—Dated at Jersey City, the 17th day of November, A. D. 1873.

CORNELIUS A. SEE, Assignee,
No. 54 Montgomery street, Jersey City, N. J.
n19-law3wW*

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JOHN S. ANDREWS, Bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Take notice, that I shall offer for sale by public auction, through D. M. Seaman, Auctioneer, on the 28th day of November, inst., at 10 o'clock A. M., at the stable of Kendall & Bellinger, corner Thirty-eighth street and Seventh avenue, New-York City, one Gray Stallion, Wagon and Harness, &c. Also, at 12 o'clock M., the same day, at No. 81 Ann street, in New-York City, two Desks, Three Chairs, Copying-press, Safe, Stove and Pipe, Scales, &c., &c.; 230 reams Tissue Paper, being property of bankrupt.

W. R. SPENCER, Assignee,
No. 21 Beekman st.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of MOSES OPPENHEIMER, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Before James F. Dwight, Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of my appointment as assignee of Moses Oppenheimer, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon the petition of his creditors, by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York, the 8th day of November, A. D. 1873.

HENRY KUPPER, Assignee,
Nos. 8 and 10 White st., New-York.

BLUMENSTIEL & ACHEN, Attorneys for Assignee,
No. 320 Broadway, New-York City.
n19-law3wW*

TWEED TRIAL CLOSED.

Continued from Fifth Page.

them as the law required, or whether they took somebody else's ideas, and failed to pass upon them as a Board of Audit. In the first place, Keyser's accounts are produced, and according to his testimony, they are of this character. He said he had claims running back four or five years presented to the Board of Supervisors, and there they remained. He was directed by Watson to take these accounts and make out new bills to be presented to the Board of Audit. Instead of stating them as accounts which had occurred years before, he put to them false dates in the years 1868 and 1869. There is nothing on the face of the accounts to show that any of them occurred in the year 1868; on the contrary, the reverse is evident, but they were presented as having occurred between these dates. The accounts, according to these statements, were false in respect to their dates. Then their character, as appears upon their face, is an important subject in determining whether or not they were audited. You saw some of them. I have one now before me; it commences, "Board of Supervisors, to work done for new Court-house, including plumbing, &c., and furniture omitted in general bill." It commences with the date July 20, 1869, and specifies a series of items, and then it contains various other items of a similar character, making the aggregate $16,015 50. If that account was brought to you without giving any man's name, and stating it to be items omitted in general bill, the first inquiry would be, whose bill is this? where does it come from? and similar inquiries. But this bill is passed upon and certified on its face by Mr. Tweed as correct. "We certify that this bill is correct. Wm. M. Tweed, Chairman." That bill is passed for the whole amount, without the slightest appearance on the bill itself in whose favor it was drawn out. The bill being for items in the general bill, a proper inquiry would be, where is the general bill from which these items were omitted? Does the passage of such a bill under such circumstances indicate that they examined it at all? That is a question for you solely. Here is a bill for work done to the County offices of the new court-house, which is dated May 4, 1869. The principal item is for plumbing work and gas work for $17,944—without a solitary item. Where are the bills rendered for that? We have no evidence that any such bills were rendered, except as this [illegible] that bills [illegible] into [illegible] they were [illegible] [illegible] claim of bills rendered. I call your attention to these circumstances, as bearing on the question whether or not the Board of Audit performed its duty in examining these accounts and passing upon them as required by law. If they did not, and you are satisfied of it, then it will be your duty to render a verdict of guilty under the law of an omission or neglect of audit, because they cannot be excused upon the ground of ignorance of the law. If Mr. Tweed participated in that neglect, the offense is made out against him. The character of these accounts is stated by Keyser; and what became of them? Every dollar of the whole amount, the entire sum of $400,000 or a little more, went into Keyser's account. Keyser says he never got any of it, and on the same day that these several bonds are apparently certified by the Board of Audit, on that same day they go into Woodward's account in forms of warrants, [illegible] Woodward's [illegible]. What is the character [illegible] which is for [illegible]. Let us look for a moment at the character of Garvey's accounts. These are among the lost vouchers, and the court held that the circumstances justified the admission of secondary evidence as to the contents of those vouchers. Unfortunately, we have not the vouchers, but the warrants that were drawn. The witness says he took from the several accounts the items, so as to state on these warrants for what they were drawn. Here is the first warrant—May 6, 1870. It shows that these gentlemen, who met May 5, certified this account so that the money was paid on it. It states on its face for plastering, and the court here read off from the list a large number of bills, presented by Garvey, dated from May to December, and all amounting to something like $45,000 each. Now, gentlemen, I call your attention to the character of these accounts, to show whether or not there was on the face of these accounts something that would give notice to the Board of Audit, so that they would pass upon these bills without inquiry as to their correctness. All these bills were for repairs to the new County Court-house, and certainly it had an unhappy habit of falling out of repairs if these accounts are correct. Another question for you is this: Did Mr. Tweed perform the duties the law required in looking into these accounts, or did he simply sign whatever was brought there by somebody else. You are to look at these various accounts of Garvey, in the aggregate $1,177,413 72, in order to see what disposition was made of them, and here, as appears by the books of the bank, which were not controverted, for nobody has attempted to say that they are not true, that out of that amount [illegible] were transferred to Mr. Woodward; and then at the same day, at the same time, were, as appears by the books of the bank, a sum equal to twenty-four per cent. is transferred to Mr. Tweed's accounts. Now I am simply stating what appears in the papers, and the question whether these papers were fabricated is to be decided solely by you. I have gone through the whole accounts in this cursory way for the purpose of calling your attention to the responsibility of the defendant for the transactions of the several members of the board, and himself as one member. For, as a matter of course, you are to find that he himself participated, or he cannot be convicted; he is not liable for the misconduct of either of the others. He is liable for his individual neglect of duty, and he is liable with the others for joint neglect of duty. It is a mistake to suppose that in such a case as this a party must have been proved to be guilty of neglect jointly with somebody else. If there is in this case evidence against Mr. Tweed it is no matter whether or not there was evidence against the others. I have said all I wish to say in respect to the first three counts in regard to the claims of Garvey, McBride, Davidson, and Keyser. If you come to the conclusion on the evidence that Tweed neglected his duty in not meeting for the purpose required by law, and signed certificates which were not audited, then it is your duty to convict him under the first of these several counts, and if you come to the conclusion, also, that Mr. Tweed neglected to ascertain the correctness of these accounts, by which neglect the people were injured, then he is liable to conviction under the second of these three first counts. As to the question of official misconduct, the evidence in that is the evidence I have gone over on the question of evidence coupled with the evidence of the amount of money he possibly received from these various amounts. The amount he received, as shown by the books of the bank, is over one million dollars, and with the sum of two hundred thousand dollars that went into his account from other sources, the aggregate amount received by Tweed is over one million two hundred thousand dollars. It is for you to say what is the fact in such a state of facts, especially where the circumstance is unexplained. The law does not presume guilt, but the law presumes that there is something which needs explanation, and requires satisfactory evidence that this transaction was not a corrupt transaction. That is for you to say. I submit it to you that of these millions which were passed, more than three millions went to Woodward's accounts, and that of that amount more than a million went directly to Tweed's account, and then when we have these facts presented to us upon the proofs of the books of the bank, the vouchers, &c., when we have all these facts, then it becomes the question for the jury to determine, in the absence of all explanation, what that means. It is true that Mr. Tweed is a competent witness here, if he desires to be sworn. But nothing is to be presumed from the fact that he does not put himself upon the stand. So far as the explanation might have come from his own lips, you are not to infer anything by reason of his own personal silence. But the explanation could have been made by Mr. Tweed what these enormous amounts were for, and what he did to obtain them. If you ask yourselves these questions, you have the right to ask what are the just and fair consequences, and if you come to the conclusion that this was a transaction by which Mr. Tweed, in connection with other officers of this City, instead of protecting its funds, entered into a conspiracy which resulted in bringing a million dollars into his pocket, and you come to the conclusion that this is the truth, then the law requires at your hands that you should convict him; and you should not hesitate to convict, as otherwise there is no protection for the community against the rapacity and avarice and wickedness of public officers. I am asked to charge you also that the presumption of law is that a man is innocent of crime. That is true, and Mr. Tweed has undoubtedly the benefit of that presumption so far as it goes. He is entitled to that presumption until it is overthrown by the evidence, and you fail to convict until the evidence renders conviction a necessity beyond reasonable doubt. That is the law. Reasonable doubt is that doubt which springs from the character of the evidence. If it is of an unsatisfactory nature, you are bound to acquit; but if the evidence produces moral conviction that the party is guilty, then it is your duty to convict him. If it fails to do that, and leaves that question in what the law denominates a state of reasonable doubt, then it is your duty to act accordingly. I am asked to say that there are two presumptions in favor of Mr. Tweed—one a reasonable presumption of innocence, and the other the presumption that in performing an official duty he acted right. All I have to say is that the latter proposition like the presumption of his innocence stands up to the time when the jury is satisfied by evidence of its falsity. In taking this case to the jury-room, all I desire to say in addition is that I hope you will prepare to pass upon it, with a view to your own personal responsibility, first as to your oaths and your own consciences; second to your obligations to protect society against the rapacity of public officials who have been guilty of offenses against the law; and lastly with the view, if the evidence fails to establish guilt in the case, within the rules I have given you, you will give the defendant not only a reasonable doubt, but the failure of proof and acquittal. I observe in this Keyser indictment there are sixty-four counts in all. Three of them in each set are direct negligence, and the fourth one for misconduct in office. If you find him guilty in respect of these, you will state your verdict to be that you find him guilty upon the sixty-four counts in relation to the Keyser account. If you find him guilty of part, not of the whole, you will state for how many of these counts you find him guilty. If you find him guilty of the Davidson account, you will state whether you find him guilty of the whole or part. You will so state, and in respect to the Garvey accounts, of which there are a large number, it will be sufficient if you find a verdict of guilty on these counts in the indictment, as being counts in the Garvey claims. Of the remainder of the counts in the indictment, I do not think there is sufficient evidence given. There is some evidence in the various counts, but it is not followed up by proofs, by the production of such evidence as seems to me should find the defendant guilty. If you find a verdict of guilty on the others the court will find a verdict of "not guilty" upon these, so you will not have to discriminate. If you fail to convict him of any of the counts in the indictment, it is your duty to render your verdict of not guilty.

At the close of the charge the jury at once retired.

After the retirement some little excitement was created by a rumor that Mr. Allen intended to move to have the defendant committed to the custody of Sheriff's officers pending the result of the deliberations of the jurors. Mr. Graham commented in his wonted style upon Mr. Allen's presumed intention, characterizing it as cannibalism, but peace was restored when Mr. Allen rose in his place and announced that he should not make the motion he had intended to make, as counsel had come to a satisfactory understanding on the subject.

A reporter of THE TIMES at this point had a brief conversation with the defendant. Mr. Tweed said that there was not the least necessity for making any such motion as that contemplated by Mr. Allen. He would be found in his place when the jury rendered their verdict, be it adverse or favorable. He believed his chances were good. If the jury meant to convict him they would have done so right away. Every minute of delay in arriving at a conclusion was, he thought, in his favor. Another reason that caused him to hope for a favorable result was that the majority of the jurors were young men. He heartily wished that the trial was over, and that he could get away home, as he was thoroughly tired out.

The conversation was here interrupted by a whisper that circulated, to the effect that the jury were coming in, and had agreed to a verdict. Every face in the audience showed the depth of the interest caused by this report. The defendant himself, for the first time since the trial commenced looked troubled and anxious. The rumor, however, of an agreement having been reached proved to be a false alarm, as the foreman of the jury announced, after they had taken their seats and had answered to their names, that their object in coming into court was to receive instructions in regard to the character and scope of the fourth count of the indictment.

Judge Davis gave the instructions demanded, after which Judge Fullerton entered an exception. The jury once more retired.

TEA AND ITS ADULTERATIONS.

The number of *Food, Water, and Air* for this month contains, says the London *Times*, an article by Dr. Hassall on the adulteration of tea, a subject which at the present time possesses more than ordinary interest. The article is devoted to the examination of one particular kind of tea—namely, caper; this, though resembling outwardly a black tea, has more the properties of a green tea. There are two descriptions of it in the market—namely, Canton and Foochow caper, the latter being considered the best. It is usually scented, and is for the most part used for mixing with other teas. It is never, we believe, used by itself in England out of the northern portions of the Midland Counties, where it is occasionally taken unmixed. The great bulk of the caper imported is used in the manufacturing districts, and a little is used also in the West of England. The proportion employed in mixing varies from one-fourth to one-half, and in Lancashire even more in some instances. In London caper is very little used. The samples, the results of the rigid analyses of which are given in the report, were obtained from brokers and merchants. Most of them came from different ships, and therefore they represent large bulks of tea, and the twenty samples tested were taken just as they came to hand, and without selection. Of the twenty teas analyzed, one only was found to be genuine, and that was the Foochow caper; the other nineteen samples were adulterated. All these were faced with plumbago or black lead, contained lie-tea, iron filings, sand, and fragments of quartz in variable quantities. But we must here pause to describe what is meant by the term "lie-tea." This name has been very candidly given the article by the Chinese themselves, for it consists not of tea leaves, but of tea dust, or the dust of leaves not tea, sand, frequently iron-filings, made up with gum or starch into little masses, faced with plumbago in imitation of caper, or with Prussian blue and turmeric in imitation of gunpowder teas. The quantities of iron filings met with in the 20 teas varied from 0.06 to 5.86 per cent. of the tea, the sand, from 2.09 to 12.83, and the ash of the lie-tea from 13.05 to no less than 52.92 per cent. in place of about 5 per cent, present in genuine tea. The extractive matter of genuine green tea being about 40 per cent., that of the adulterated items ranged from 26.69 to 37.94. The theine, one of the principal constituents of tea, present in green tea in the proportion of about 3 per cent., was in nearly all cases deficient, and in one instance as low as 0.82 per cent. It is thus seen that the practice of adulterating this description of tea in a very scandalous manner is very common. No doubt many of the samples were of inferior quality, yet the prices at which the different samples were offered for sale varied as much as 300 to 400 per cent., without, however, any corresponding difference of quality being, as a rule, observable. From the small quantities of iron filings met with in some of the teas it is obvious that they are added in many cases not for the sake of bulk or weight, but for a purpose to be mentioned hereafter, although in some instances the amount was so considerable as to add materially to the weight of the tea. The sand and particles of stone, consisting mostly of quartz, were doubtless added solely for the purpose of increasing the weight. One of the samples of tea examined contained nearly six per cent. of iron filings. Now, since tea contains naturally a large quantity of tannin, there are thus brought together the two chief constituents which enter into the composition of ink, and by appropriate treatment a bottle of ink was made from the tea in question, and of which the article we are now noticing was in part written. What has thus been accomplished in the laboratory it is not impossible may arise in the human stomach into which largely adulterated iron-filing tea has been received. The object of the Chinese in adding iron-filings to tea is now therefore apparent. The iron, slowly dissolved by the acid of the tea, forms tannate of iron, and the color of the infusion made with such tea becomes thereby darkened. It is, then, to prepare a tea which will furnish a dark solution, so greatly preferred by many people, that the Chinese have been led to make the addition in question.

AN OFFICE SEEKER'S ANNOUNCEMENT.

The Harrodsburg (Ky.) *People* has this quaint paragraph: "We announce James B. Clark, editor of this paper, as a candidate for County Judge. We have known this gentleman from early infancy, and can with truth declare that he has always been our most devoted and faithful friend. In the coming canvass we shall depart, for once and the first time, from the rule hitherto adopted by us of taking no active part in contests between Democrats, and shall do all that we honorably can to secure his nomination and election. As to his qualifications, he declares that he is able to draw the salary, be it large or small, with as much dignity and promptness as any man in the county. For his election he relies entirely upon the votes of those who desire to confer the coveted honor upon him. If another should be chosen he will promptly confess that he answered before he was called, and shall submit to the will of the people certainly without a murmur, and with as much cheerfulness as such painful and harrowing circumstances will allow."

GALLANT DEED.

The Boston *Transcript* says that during the last passage of the Cunard steamer Siberia, from Liverpool to Boston, a seaman fell overboard when this side of the Gulf Stream. The wind was blowing a gale from the north-west, and a heavy sea was running. The engine was immediately stopped, and the second officer of the ship, Mr. Arthur J. Whiteside, called for volunteers to man one of the quarter boats. His appeal was responded to, although it seemed as though a boat could not live in such a heavy sea. The officer and men pulled in all directions in hope of finding the unfortunate sailor, but, after an hour's search, were compelled to return to the steamer without him. While hoisting up the boat, Mr. Whiteside was badly bruised, but made light of his injuries, and only regretted that he had not saved the life of his shipmate, even at the risk of his own and others.

A MILL-OWNER'S LESSON.

The explosion of a boiler at a planing mill near Keokuk, Iowa, on the 13th inst., was occasioned in this way: In the absence of the engineer, one of the proprietors of the mill took upon himself the responsibility of running the engine, having had no experience in that capacity. He allowed the water to get too low, and the explosion was the result. The building was partially blown down, and the machinery rendered worthless. The damages are reported to be about $9,000. So great was the force of the explosion, that the entire building was moved a distance of several inches from its former position. Four men and a boy were in the mill at the time. All of them were injured to some extent, but it is thought that they will recover.

THE SITUATION IN INDIANAPOLIS.

The Indianapolis (Ind.) *Journal* of Saturday says that the present aggregate deposits in the associated banks of that city are $1,660,832 less than they were at the commencement of the panic, showing that if there is any hoarding of money in that city it is not by the much-maligned banks. In reference to the business situation the *Journal* says that "Indianapolis shows less bad effects of the money pinch than any other city in the nation. Not a single firm or house has failed; her immense building operations have gone forward without interruption, and business has a livelier aspect, if travelers speak the truth, than any other town of the same importance on the continent."

ACCIDENT AT THE NEW POST OFFICE.

Yesterday afternoon a hod-carrier, named Patrick Heffernan, living at No. 218 East Thirty-ninth street, fell from the new Post Office building a height of twenty feet, striking his head upon a heap of iron. He was removed to the Park Hospital, where he lies in a critical condition.

THOMAS NAST'S LECTURE.

AN AMUSING ENTERTAINMENT—REMINISCENCES OF CARICATURING.

A large audience gathered at Steinway Hall last evening to welcome Mr. Nast, the artist, on his first appearance as a lecturer in the Metropolis. Mr. Nast's appearance on the platform was the signal for enthusiastic applause, which continued for some seconds, the recipient bowing his acknowledgments. Mr. Nast said: It is usual to introduce a lecture with some wise and deep-feeling remark. It is my pleasure on this occasion to announce that man is a laughing animal. [Laughter.] I have read in books of natural history of an animal known as a laughing jackass. It is unnecessary to go as far as Australia for this animal. I will illustrate my meaning by drawing a laughing animal. The artist stepped to the "blackboard," of which we have heard so much of late, and rapidly sketched his laughing animal—a man of a good deal of avoirdupois, apparently bursting with laughter. The picture was received with applause. The lecturer then said he had watched with a great deal of interest the outcries of our illustrious ancestor, the monkey. [Laughter.] He asked who, even among our Judges, can assume so much gravity? Not even Barnard or Cardozo [laughter] can surpass that serious animal. The lecturer here presented a capital caricature of a monkey which he designated "the serious animal." To give the last picture force he added a paw holding a cup. "This," he said, "is the author of the subscription for my benefit. [Loud applause.] I will endeavor to show you how I look when receiving it." The picture was further embellished by a caricature of the lecturer behind an organ. The picture was completed by a fanciful design of the North Pole. "Now," continued the lecturer, "When the monkey has collected all the money he can for me, he proposes to climb the North Pole." This remark was received with roars of laughter. On the artist-lecturer continuing his discourse by an allusion to the English traveler who paints Americans in such gloomy colors, a decidedly swell-looking Englishman was added to the picture, and Mr. Nast's conception of the British lion—a small poodle with a ruffled collar about his neck—completed the ideal drawing. The lecturer believed Americans to be the jolliest people in the world. He transferred to the "blackboard" his ideal of the funny man—Brother Jonathan laughing at the British Lion, which had met with the misfortune to lose part of its tail by the beak of the American Eagle.

The prevailing style of alluding to grave subjects in the West, as exemplified by Western editors, was next alluded to. Mr. Nast said the funny men of some of the journals of America had no respect for the gravest things in nature. Life and death were alike objects of their wit. For instance, he had read in a paper in the West this brief announcement of a man's departure from life to death: "John Smith, of Kansas City, found fault with the meat in his boarding-house. The Coroner made $3 on him." Some time ago the funny man started "Cæsarism," but they killed it after a brief period. Cæsar, as represented by Mr. Nast, presented Andrew Johnson, crowned and robed in purple. This was one of the most effective caricatures of the evening, and was received with much merriment by the audience. The supposed present Cæsar was represented as an ass, crowned with a wreath of immortelles. "This," said the lecturer, "is not quite as ferocious a Cæsar as a prominent journal would have us believe, but it is the only correct one—it is the only exact likeness of any individual who would dare proclaim himself a Cæsar in America. This may not resemble any one in particular; it is intended as a caricature of—nobody!"

Carricature is the oldest form of art. The barbarians of old carricatured their enemies with the forms of beasts and the faces of men. I can imagine how Great Britain would carricature an invading Dane. Political carricature is of comparatively modern birth; it has been a power in politics in Great Britain, and it is not too much to say that caricaturists have made and unmade dynasties time and again in that country. American caricaturing is yet in its infancy. An illustrated newspaper must have a prodigious income to lavish the means necessary on this one feature of illustrated journalism. I believe I am the first person in America who accepted caricaturing as a profession for life. My original intention was to become an historical painter, but I saw Burton in the old Chambers Street Theatre in "Toodles," and was impressed with the power of humor and caricature. As an evidence of his proficiency when he began the study of his art, the lecturer drew a very funny picture of Burton in a drunken scene from "Toodles." It was Burton, he had no doubt, who first started him on his career as a caricaturist and deprived the world of those grand, historical paintings which it would have received from him [Laughter.]

In drawing "an historical painting" the lecturer took advantage of the present Cuban complications to give his audience a picture of an American man of war firing at a Spanish iron-clad, the effect of the first shot being to knock the Spanish Admiral out of the ocean and into Spain. [Laughter.]

The lecturer said: "All the arts are akin, and, like the members of a good family, help one another, and I think it only proper that I should draw you the heartrending scene which occurs when a would-be artist meets a rebuff from one he asks to employ him. When fourteen years of age I applied at the office of an 'illustrated newspaper' for work. Here is the scene: The look of astonishment and contempt on the part of the editor, and my own look of utter despair and woe." Mr. Nast here made a capital sketch of the features of the well-known proprietor of an illustrated weekly paper, and a sketch from memory of his own appearance at that age. The picture was a very funny one, and drew from the audience the warmest applause. Mr. Nast continued: "But I got the situation at the magnificent stipend of $5 per week." [Laughter.]

Mr. Nast's first political caricature was from Gen. Butler's proclamation during the war that certain slaves in Virginia were free. Speaking of Butler reminded the lecturer that Butler's face was a good one to caricature, and he proceeded to show his audience how it was done, the result being a caricature of Gen. Butler in the artist's happiest manner. After the war, the artist said, he begun a regular career of caricature, Andy Johnson's attack on the Freedmen's Bureau serving as an invitation to attack that renowned hero who "swung around the circle" with such effect. The attack on the New-York Ring, in 1871, was then alluded to. A history of its financial strength and its unworthy purposes was dwelt on at some length. First, he said Tweed and Hall laughed at the caricatures, but, things becoming squally, they made certain offers, which were not accepted. Then they asked me "If I didn't want to go to Europe for three years for my health?" Well, I did not care to go. [Laughter.] Then all of Harper's publications were taken from the public schools, diminishing the receipts of that firm by $50,000 a year, but, to their credit, be it said, they never wavered. They had enlisted "for the war," and they fought it through. [Loud and continued applause.] To illustrate the Tammany Ring the lecturer drew a caricature of "The Boss," which was fully equal to Nast's best efforts during the Ring campaign. The lecturer had often been asked how he got his ideas for caricatures. "This," he said, "is one of those things which no fellow can find out." It might be inspiration or intuition, but the thoughts come. The attack on the Ring has dwindled down to a number of suits against the leaders of Tammany; but they are very expensive. The lecturer thought he could suggest a cheaper "suit"—a convict's garb—which he proceeded to draw, to the infinite satisfaction of the audience.

The last drawing Mr. Nast designated "an historical picture," a representation of himself retiring for the night. The audience took the hint and dispersed, evidently much pleased with the lecture.

MR. JOHN BROUGHAM'S READINGS.

Mr. John Brougham appeared last night at Association Hall as the Galaxy representative. Mr. Brougham's entertainment was in the shape of readings from his own works, and came in by way of relief to some of the more serious matters which had been previously discussed. Mr. Brougham commenced with a short preface to the readings, which mainly craved indulgence on account of his departure from a rôle which he was better accustomed to fill. The first item of his readings was an illustration of the fairy lore of Ireland. Mr. Brougham told his illustrated story—"The Fairy Circle"—with a good deal of humor, with certain pleasant peculiarities of intonation and agreeable emphasis, and with a fair appreciation of Irish accent and dialogue; but in the story itself which he selected as an illustration he has missed all the poetry and sentiment which belong to such a subject as "The Fairy Lore of Ireland." In his second sketch—"Leaves from the Land Log of Jack Bunsby"—he is much more successful. Our old friends, Jack Bunsby and Capt. Cuttle, are the heroes of this amusing trifle, which Mr. Brougham read in a style that won the warm plaudits of the audience. The selection which he recited from his extravaganza, "Columbus el Filibustero" was equally well received. The last item on Mr. Brougham's programme was a short poem, entitled "A Hymn for Princes." Hon. W. S. Anderson is the next Galaxy lecturer.

NEW POLITICAL PLATFORM.

The Poughkeepsie *News* says: "Ulster County is ahead in the matter of new ideas in politics. We hear it is proposed to run a candidate for Supervisor in the town of Kingston next Spring on the platform of opposition to raising the interest on the town bonds issued to the railroads. If carried out it will be for the purpose of testing the question, under Judge Grover's decision, whether the railroads should not be first looked to for the interest."

PROBABLE MURDER.

About 11 o'clock yesterday morning August Woerner, an employe of Augustus Louis, the owner of a truck farm at the head of the Boulevard, in Union County, near Elizabeth, N. J., was set upon by two men, whose names are unknown, and beaten in such a manner that his life is despaired of. It appears that he saw two men armed with shot-guns tramping over the farm, and went to order them off, when one of them struck him with his gun. Woerner attempted to defend himself, and both the gunners assailed him. One blow given with the butt-end of the gun will probably prove fatal, as the hammers penetrated the skull. The Police are searching for the assailants.

THE DUKE OF BRUNSWICK'S BEQUEST.

Writing from Geneva, on Nov. 3, a correspondent of the London *Daily Standard* says: "When it became known that the late Duke of Brunswick had bequeathed all his fortune to the City of Geneva, the good people who are about to be benefited by the legacy formed most exaggerated ideas of the value of the gift. While scarcely any one set it down as under 25,000,000 francs, or £1,000,000 sterling, common rumor fixed it as high as five times that sum, and not a few optimists multiplied the figure by ten. The Administrative Council, in whose hands lay the adjustment of everything connected with the bequest, have now, however, set the matter at rest; and, in a report just presented to the Municipal Council, they give the sum total of their inventory as over £730,000, besides the property in America and Germany, which has not yet been valued. The report is divided into three sections. The first treats of the means adopted to execute the wishes of the late Duke, and to take care of the interests of the city. The only point of interest in this part of the report is a slight mention of the mausoleum to be erected in memory of the deceased nobleman. While reserving to themselves the choice of the site, the authorities will leave the construction of the monument entirely to the executors, Mr. Smith, of London, and M. Cherbulies, of Geneva, to both of whom a high compliment is paid for the assistance they have given the Council. The second section of the report gives the result of the inventory, and of the inquiries made as to the Duke's property in other countries; and in the third are given some general suggestions with reference to the disposition of the large sum available.

The different items of the estate are given as follows: Vouchers for investment in Russian, Turkish, Egyptian, and Chilian loans, and those of the Argentine Republic, 18,613,000 francs; bank notes and gold, 83,276 francs; horses and carriages, 18,435 francs; personal effects, 1,453 francs; and diamonds and jewelry, 1,854,284 francs. This gives a total of 20,571,048 francs, but from that sum must be deducted the legacy of 1,000,000 francs to Mr. Smith, and almost an equal amount due to the same gentleman for advances made by him to the Duke. The assets from the above sources, then, are reduced to 18,606,500 francs. The property in Paris has been valued at 500,000 francs, which will bring the total to about £760,000. There are, besides, 5,000 uniforms, which the late Duke has had in his possession for the last forty-two years. These are now stored at Boulogne, and will be sold as soon as possible. There remains, then, only the American and German property to be estimated. The Duke invested some time ago £75,000 in United States railway bonds, but the original company was unable to complete the lines, and it was taken up by a new company, who offer to pay the bondholders 50 per cent. 'As to the property in Germany,' says the report, 'it is impossible to enter into details on the subject. Claims and requests for information have been made on behalf of the Duchy of Brunswick; and when an agreement has been come to into that essentially litigious affair, the Municipal Council will be at once informed of it. When the estate has been fully realized, it is probable that the City of Geneva will have £1,000,000 at its disposal.

The expenditure of the newly-acquired wealth froms the subject of the third part of the report. It is first proposed to reduce the municipal debt, which amounts at present to 7,000,000 francs, then to build, at a cost of 800,000 francs, a new theatre and opera-house, a work whice has been long contemplated, as the present building is an actual disgrace to the city. Then it is suggested to appropriate 1,000,000 francs to further school extension; 2,000,000 francs to the demolition of houses in the ancient quarters of the town; 3,000,000 francs toward repaving the streets, which certainly are not in keeping with the fine hotels and warehouses which have been recently erected; and a further sum toward clearing away the houses on the island, which have long been an eyesore. There are further suggestions for improving the cemeteries and public buildings ornamenting the promenades, restoring the fine old cathedral of St. Pierre, and adding to the collection of paintings and sculpture in the Musée Rath, and also to the Public Library and the Museum of Natural History. Of course these are merely suggestions, for the council had been only authorized to formulate their opinions on the subject, but it is likely that many, if not all of them will be carried out. In the discussion which followed the reading of the report in the Municipal Council, a proposition was made for the erection of a grand public memorial of 'the two great facts of our century for the history of humanity, the Convention of Geneva for the succor of the wounded, and the Alabama Arbitration.' Some of the more matter-of-fact members, however, threw cold water on that proposal, and seemed to feel that benevolent institutions would be more suitable objects of outlay. The matter will be discussed again, and there is no doubt that the Duke's bequest will enable the authorities to make many manifest improvements in this favorite resting-place of Continental travelers."

BY MAIL AND TELEGRAPH.

The internal revenue receipts yesterday were $190,690.

Martin Lewis, Danish and Swedish Consul at Baltimore, died there yesterday.

The schooner Planet was run into and sunk by a tug in Milwaukee River yesterday. No lives were lost.

In the Gordon murder case, in Belfast, Me., Attorney General Plaisted occupied yesterday in summing up for the Government.

A postal service is ordered on the St. Louis, Salem and Little Rock Railroad, between Cuba and Salem, Me., forty-one miles, commencing Dec. 1.

Horace Thompson, of Saco, Me., a switchman on the Eastern Railroad at Kennebunk Station, was struck by an express-train engine and fatally injured.

Emile Massel, a young Frenchman, boarding in Winter place, Boston, shot himself yesterday, probably fatally. Poverty is supposed to have been the cause.

The Selma Exposition commences on the 25th inst. Over forty horses, representing a dozen stables, have already been entered for the three days of running races.

The Supreme Court of the District of Columbia has made an order requiring personal service on all absent defendants in the case of the alleged bankruptcy of Jay Cooke & Co., pending in that court.

M. F. Hartford, aged forty, formerly of Skowhegan, Me., and lately a boarding-house keeper in Lynn, Mass., committed suicide by disemboweling himself on Monday, with a piece of glass. He was insane.

The balances at the Treasury Department yesterday were: Currency, $2,423,418; special deposit of legal tenders for the redemption of certificates of deposit, $14,790,000; coin, $80,572,023, including in coin certificates, $28,679,600; outstanding legal tenders, $362,575,611.

NEW-JERSEY CONSTITUTIONAL COMMISSION.

TRENTON, N. J., Nov. 18.—The Constitutional Commission met to-day. The proposition to amend so as to restrict the Legislature from exempting any property from taxation, excepting burying grounds not owned by stock companies, was adopted. Several attempts to exempt church and educational property were defeated. No contract or law shall be passed to impair or impede or restrict taxation on such property, which is to be assessed for taxation under the general laws and by uniform rules. Mr. Swaze spoke at length against exempting corporations, colleges, and church property from taxation. The proposition to abolish capital punishment was lost. The proposition was adopted that the Legislature should pass no special act conferring corporate powers. The proposition in reference to future amendments was lost. The amendments agreed to are to be printed. The commission has concluded its work, and has adjourned until the fourth Tuesday in December for final revision.

INDEPENDENT ORDER OF ODD-FELLOWS.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 18.—At the afternoon session of the Grand Lodge of the Independent Order of Odd-fellows of Pennsylvania to-day, representative Curtis offered a preamble and resolutions setting fourth that an amendment to the constitution had been submitted looking to the abolition of the Encampment Branch of the Order, and merging the same into subordinate lodges; and instructing representatives to use every effort to defeat the same. The resolutions were adopted, and the Grand Secretary directed to notify sister grand lodges of their action in the matter.

A MILITARY COMPANY ORGANIZED.

KINGSTON, N. Y., Nov. 18.—A company of 130 men have been organized for service in Cuba. They have engaged a drill-master, and are to begin a thorough drill. There is much feeling here over Cuban affairs, and the general sentiment is in favor of the capture of the island.

LOUISIANA COLORED VOTERS' CONVENTION.

NEW-ORLEANS, Nov. 18.—A convention of the colored voters of Louisiana assembled yesterday at Mechanics' Institute. The object of the convention is to present, through delegates, the Louisiana case to Congress.

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

Mayor Havemeyer will issue a proclamation calling for the observance of Thanksgiving in this City on the 27th inst.

The Liberal Republican General Committee met, last evening, at No. 453 Fourth avenue, and adopted congratulatory addresses.

The Farmers' Club yesterday held its regular weekly meeting in Room No. 24 Cooper Union. A full report of the proceedings appears in THE WEEKLY TIMES of to-day.

The 566th anniversary of the independence of Switzerland was celebrated, last night, at Turn Hall, in Fourth street, under the auspices of the Swiss Gruetli Association.

By resolution of the Board of Police yesterday the selection of papers in which to publish the official returns of the county canvass was placed in the hands of the Committee on Elections.

John Bowe, of the Commercial Hotel, Jersey City, who was arrested by Pinkerton's detectives, by direction of the District Attorney, was released yesterday on giving bail in the sum of $10,000.

The Woman's Social Education Society will hold a meeting, for ladies only, at Plimpton Hall, corner of Stuyvesant and Ninth streets, this afternoon at 2:30 o'clock. Mrs. Lucinda B. Chandler will read a paper on "Woman at Home and in Society."

BROOKLYN.

Mr. Beecher's Sunday-school scholars give an attractive entertainment of tableaux vivants this evening.

The woman found dead in a wagon on Carroll street, on last Friday morning, has been identified as Margaret Healy, a cook.

A four-story brick building, in course of erection on Sacket street, between Seventh and Eighth avenues, was blown down at 2 o'clock yesterday morning by the storm.

At the last meeting of the Board of Health attention was called by Dr. Hutchinson to the filthy condition of the streets, and a resolution passed requesting the Police and sanitary officers to stop the dumping of filth and garbage within the city limits.

The ladies interested in St. Mary's Hospital for Women have organized an entertainment for the benefit of that institution, which will take place at the Atheneum next Monday evening. It is to consist of historical and allegorical tableaux vivants.

The case of E. L. Sanderson, for libel against Henry C. Bowen, formerly proprietor of the Brooklyn *Union*, was commenced yesterday in the Supreme Court, before Justice Barnard and a jury. The case was tried before, but the jury failed to agree.

The City Treasurer yesterday forwarded to the Controller the following exhibit of the City finances for the past week: Balance on hand Nov. 8, $1,722,105 99; deposits during the week, $479,988 55; total, $2,202,094 56; payments during the week, $582,356 04; balance on hand Nov. 15, $1,619,738 52.

At a meeting of the Kings County Board of Supervisors, yesterday, the Committee on Military Affairs reported that they had selected a plan for the Thirteenth Regiment Armory, and submitted a resolution asking for authorization to advertise the work, subject to their approval. The resolution was passed, and the report adopted. The new armory, it is estimated, will cost $80,000.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

The dwelling-house and furniture of Mr. Spilker, in Belmont, town of West Farms, was totally destroyed by fire about 6 o'clock on Monday evening. The property was valued at $4,000, and was partially covered by insurance in the Germania Company, viz.: $1,500 on the dwelling, and $500 on the furniture.

The work of widening of Boston Road, or extension of Third avenue through the town of Morrisania, to the uniform width of eighty feet, and improving the grade of the same, is progressing quite rapidly, and the avenue will soon present a more business-like appearance; but the uncertainty felt in regard to the action of the City authorities in the matter of that improvement deter many property-owners from undertaking the erection of buildings.

LONG ISLAND.

Thieves entered St. Mary's Church, Long Island City, yesterday afternoon and stole $25 worth of silver-ware.

NEW-JERSEY.

The Delaware and Raritan Canal Company has reduced the wages of its employes ten per cent.

Dr. Isaac J. Hayes will lecture this evening before the Young Men's Christian Association of Elizabeth, N. J.

The New-Brunswick State Bank, the New-Brunswick Carpet Company, and the Star Oil Company appealed to the Commissioners of Taxes, yesterday, against undue taxation.

The Commissioners of the Sinking Fund of Jersey City have purchased $5,000 of assessment bonds, and have ordered the exchange of $30,000 of overdue improvement certificates for city bonds.

The Jersey City Board of Finance are paying creditors in bonds where the amount is large enough. Orders on the City Clerk for salary warrants are being discounted at from ten to twenty per cent.

The trial of Peter Ridgeway for an assault on his wife, at Weehawken, on the 21st ult., from the effects of which she died the next day, was continued at the Hudson County Quarter Sessions yesterday.

A Cuban Junta has been formed in Elizabeth.

The engravers employed in Carter, Hawkins & Dodd's jewelry factory struck on Monday because their wages were reduced fifty per cent. This is the second reduction, and only gives them six dollars per week for full time.

The committee appointed by the Paterson Board of Aldermen to devise measures of relief for the poor of the city, after a number of meetings in conjunction with Mayor Tuttle, have made a report in which they recommend that all improvement be done by the city. The report will at once be acted upon.

PERSONAL.

Gen. K. S. Otori, of Japan, is at the Gilsey House.

Paymaster A. J. Clark, United States Navy, is at the Union Square Hotel.

Rev. Dr. Batterson, of Philadelphia, is at the Coleman House.

Dr. Hasson, United States Army, is at the Everett House.

Rev. A. B. Leeson, of Baltimore, is at the St. Denis Hotel.

Hon. John A. Kasson, M. C., of Iowa, is at the Glenham Hotel.

Hon. George S. Batcheller, of Saratoga, is at the Windsor Hotel.

James Redpath, of Boston, is at the Westminster Hotel.

Rev. Thomas Reardon, of Easton, Penn., is at the Metropolitan Hotel.

Lady Dunraven, of England, and Robert Garrett, of Baltimore, are at the Brevoort House.

Gen. N. P. Banks, of Massachusetts; Gen. John M. Harlan, of Kentucky; Ex-Congressman Theodore M. Pomeroy, of Auburn, N. Y.; Charles P. Kimball, of Maine, and Charles H. Sherill, of Washington, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Naval Constructor Hanscom, United States Navy, Ex-Congressman William Williams and J. Condit Smith, of Buffalo; Judge E. C. Billings, of New-Orleans; Hon. A. De Cosmos, of Canada; Hon. D. P. Wood, of Syracuse; Hon. Nathaniel Wheeler, of Connecticut, and A. H. Lowery, Washington, are at the Fifth-Avenue Hotel.

OFFENDING JURORS.

In the Court of Oyer and Terminer, yesterday, before Judge Davis, Mr. Porter, the eleventh juror in the Stokes case, was brought up on a charge of contempt in having, contrary to a distinct order of the court which directed that the jurors be kept together, left his associates and went to various parts of the City. On the application of Assistant District Attorney Allen he was committed in $3,000 bail. John H. Hunt, the officer who had him in charge, was also held in the sum of $2,000....James D. Center, the eighth juror on the Stokes case, who was recently sentenced to thirty days' imprisonment was brought up again on a charge of criminal contempt, but no action was taken in his case.

LONG ISLAND CITY TROUBLES.

The Common Council of Long Island City met last night. A two-third majority not being present, no business of importance was transacted. The Appropriation for the Police, which should be passed every month by the board, has been neglected for over two months. One month's wages were paid the force yesterday, however, the money having been furnished, it is said, by individuals. It is said that the Aldermen who absented themselves are fearful that an effort will be made to rescind the articles of impeachment passed against Mayor De Bevoise.

THE COUNTY CANVASSERS.

The Board of County Canvassers reassembled in the Court-house yesterday, Supervisor Clausen presiding. Mr. Angel, candidate for Civil Justice of Morrisania, handed in his protest against the canvass of the returns of Westchester County by the board. He contended that the board had no authority, that the last election was null and void, and that the board had no authority to call upon the officers of Westchester County for their returns.

E. Delafield Smith has submitted his opinion to the Board of County Canvassers relative to their right to canvass the votes of Morrisania, West Farms, and King's Bridge. He holds that it is not only their right, but their bounden duty, to canvass the votes of those districts the same as though they were a part of the City proper before the last election. The Board of Canvassers, governed by the opinion, will proceed to canvass the votes as soon as the Supervisors send in the returns.

The Committee on Protests met in the new Court-house in the afternoon. Mr. Davenport cited certain statutes to prove that the board had not power.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

In steam-ship Caledonia, from Glasgow.—W. J. Hill, Mrs. H. Martyn, Ada Mary Martyn, Nicholas Martyn, John Duffin, J. S. Kinner, Mrs. E. C. Deckie, Rev. R. T. Hall.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises......6:51 | Sun sets.....4:39 | Moon sets..4:00

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook...7:00 | Gov. Island..7:49 | Hell Gate..9:11

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....TUESDAY, Nov. 18.

CLEARED.

Steam-ships Wilmington, Holmes, Havana, W. P. Clyde & Co.; Virgo, Bulkley, Savannah, Murray, Ferris & Co.; James Adger, Lockwood, Charleston, Henry R. Morgan & Co.; Wyanoke, Couch, Norfolk, &c., Old Dominion Steam-ship Company; Benefactor, Jones, Wilmington, N. C., Lorillard Steam-ship Company; Ann Eliza, Richards, Philadelphia, James Hand; Fanita, Doane, Philadelphia, Lorillard Steam-ship Company; Philadelphia, Davis, Philadelphia; Glaucus, Bearse, Boston, H. F. Dimock.

Barks Amadine, (Br.,) Donald, London, Stoker, Taylor & Co.; Jane Young, (Br.,) Perry, Liverpool, James W. Elwell & Co.; Pallas, (Br.,) Biddie, Belize, Hon., for orders, W. Jex & Co.; Pulcinello, (Ital.,) Lauro, Bristol, Eng., John C. Seager & Co.; Canada, (Br.,) Wood, Leghorn, &c., H. J. De Wolf & Co.

Brigs Adele McLoon, Munroe, Havana, &c., James E. Ward & Co.; Albatross, (Nor.,) Mowe, Antwerp, for orders, Funch, Edye & Co.; Marie, (Dan.,) Hansen, Nuevitas; Angelia, Bray, Halifax, N. S.

Schrs. Rose and Ada, Goul, St. George, for orders, Middleton & Co.; Emma D. Endicott, Endicott, Washington, D. C., Van Brunt & Bro.

ARRIVED.

Steam-ship Caledonia, (Br.,) Sidney, Glasgow Nov. 5, and Moville 6th, with mdse. and 59 passengers to Henderson Bros. Experienced strong N. E. winds the first of the voyage, and southerly winds the remainder; Nov. 17, lat. 40 37, lon. 71 15, had a hurricane from N. E., veering round to N. N. W; barometer 28.50.

Steam-ship Champion, Lockwood, Charleston Nov. 15, with mdse. and passengers to James W. Quintard & Co.

Steam-ship Isaac Bell, Blakeman, Richmond, City Point, and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.

Bark Anna, (Norw.,) Wingaard, Rio Janeiro 48 ds., with coffee to Arnold & Co.—vessel to master. Crossed the equator Oct. 31 in lon. 35; had fine weather.

Bark Elieser, (Norw.,) Jorgensen, Swansea Sept. 13, in ballast to Funch, Edye & Co. Is anchored at Sandy Hook for orders.

Bark Geo. W. Jones, (of Yarmouth, N. S.,) Robbins, Bristol Oct. 1, in ballast to J. W. Elwell & Co. Is anchored at Sandy Hook for orders.

Bark Mattia, (Ital.,) Lauro, Cardiff 53 ds., with railroad iron to Funch, Edye & Co.

Bark Panchito, (Ital.,) Schiaffino, Bremen 54 ds., in ballast to order.

Bark Grecian, (Br.,) Jarvis, Boston.

Brig Wexford, (Br.,) Bradshawk, New-Haven, in ballast to D. R. De Wolf & Co.

Brig Dauntless, Monson, Bangor, with lumber to Miller & Houghton.

Brig Leona, (Br.,) O'Neal, Rockland, N. B., 12 ds., via Vineyard Haven, with building stone to G. P. Sherwood—vessel to Peter I. Nevins & Son.

Schr. Promenader, (of Windsor, N. S.,) Davidson, Cornwallis, N. S., 14 ds., with 4,449½ bushels potatoes to Wm. E. Duryea—vessel to C. W. Bertaux.

Schr. Nathan Cleaves, Atwood, Wycomico, for Portland.

Schr. Finback, Oliver, Tangier, for Boston.

Schr. Clara G. Loud, Walt, Port Royal, S. C., 12 ds., with lumber to Brooklyn Saw Mills Co.—vessel to S. C. Loud & Co.

Schr. Scio, Smith, Jacksonville 10 ds., with lumber to Jed Frye & Co.

Schr. Clara, Clark, Calais, with lumber to Chase, Talbot & Co.

Schr. Bagaduce, Haskell, Bangor, with lumber to order.

Schr. A. Crandall, Allen, Westerly, R. I.

Schr. D. L. Sturges, Chase, New-Bedford.

Schr. Helen, Brown, Calais, with lumber to order.

Schr. John Price, Crowell, Boston.

Schr. Joseph Hall, Odber, Portland, Conn.

Schr. Granite State, Seabury, Rockport, Mass.

Schr. Charles Raymond, Jones, Boston, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Charles Keller, McKinney, Gloucester.

Schr. George Moon, Harris, Nantucket, with fish to George Moon.

Schr. Escort, Hawkins, Bridgeport.

SAILED—Steam-ships Wilmington, for Havana; Virgo, for Savannah; Wyanoke, for Richmond.

WIND—Sundown, moderate, N. W., cloudy and hazy off shore.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The published statement that the Pacific Mail steam-ship Colima had broken her shaft is an error. The following telegram was received by the company 17th inst., viz.:

RIO JANEIRO, Oct. 29.—Colima here—lost arms of screw—will dock, repair them, and proceed—delay 10 days.

S. P. GRIFFIN, Captain.

BY TELEGRAPH.

BOSTON, Nov. 18.—Arr. brig Prospect, from Inagua; schr. Rebecca M. Atwood, from Surinam.

FORTRESS MONROE, Va., Nov. 17.—Arr. brig Mary E. Leighton, from Sagua, for Baltimore; sld. in co. with the schr. George B. Peabody.

There was a heavy gale here last night, and several schrs. went ashore near Lynn Haven Bay.

The steamer Louisiana, from Norfolk, for Baltimore, returned to this port, for a harbor, with her waist stove. She proceeded at 7 A. M.

Nov. 18.—Arr. barks Brothers, from Havana, for orders; Wasama, from London, for Baltimore.

Passed in for Baltimore, brig George Lattimer, from St. Johns.

Also arrived—Brig Der Farmer, from Liverpool, for City Point.

The tug Comet, towing on the James River, encountered a gale off Newport News last night, and shipped so much water that they had to beach her. She lays high and dry a mile from the point. She is owned by Samuel English, of Alexandria.

FORTRESS MONROE, Nov. 18.—Sld. brig Mary E. Leighton and bark Wasama, for Baltimore.

PORTLAND, Me., Nov. 18.—The steam-ship Hibernian, from Liverpool, on the 6th inst., arr. here at 4:45 o'clock this afternoon.

SAVANNAH, Nov. 18.—Arr. Monday steam-ship Herman Livingston, from New-York; ship [illegible], from Liverpool.

Sld. schrs. Mary Morn, for New-York; [illegible], for Antigua.

Cld. steamer Lee, for New-York.

SAVANNAH, Nov. 18.—Cld. steam-ship Nyanza, for Queenstown, Ireland, and bark Windward, for Liverpool.

VINEYARD HAVEN, Nov. 18.—Arr. schrs. [illegible], Jacksonville, for Salem; [illegible], for do.; Kittie Stevens, St. John, N. B., for Philadelphia. The Kittie Stevens dragged her anchors in the gale of yesterday [illegible] last night and [illegible] position. The [illegible] by the steamer [illegible] and sunk.

FOREIGN PORTS.

HAVANA, Nov. 18.—The steam-ship Crescent City, from New-York, arr. here to-day.

EUROPEAN MARINE NEWS.

QUEENSTOWN, Nov. 18.—The Allan Line steam-ship Sarmatian, Capt. [illegible], from [illegible] Nov. 8, for Liverpool, arr. in this harbor [illegible].

LONDON, Nov. 18.—The Baltic Lloyd's steam-ship Franklin, Capt. [illegible], from Stettin, Nov. 6, for New-York via C[illegible], [illegible] place on the 15th inst.

MOVILLE, Nov. 18.—The Anchor Line steam-ship [illegible]jan, Capt. McQueen, from New-York Oct. 29, for Glasgow, arrived here to-day.

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